NORTH-EASTERN STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
1970-74

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CHAPTER 1

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE NORTH-EASTERN STATE, COLONEL MUSA USMAN, ON THE LAUNCHING OF THE NORTH-EASTERN STATE SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

As you all know the first National Development Plan, 1962/68, ended on 1st April, 1968. On this date too a second Plan should have been automatically launched. This was not possible because of the prevailing circumstances in the country at the time and the creation of twelve States. To enable work on capital development projects to continue, however, a two-year Plan, 1968/70, was adopted as an interim Plan, until the economic and political uncertainty which faced the country, improved, for another National Plan to be launched. The interim period was therefore a period of consolidation when attention was mainly paid to administrative reforms or reorganisation, training for the public services and re-planning of infrastructural services and the completion of works which were in progress. Some of the works in progress were discontinued where they were considered not in the public interest to go on with them.

2. Despite the rather difficult situation prevailing the preparation of the second National Plan began with the Ministry for Economic Development providing the guidelines for the formulation of proposals for the Plan, having regard to the prevailing situation in the country, and the desired development path of the economy within the four-year period. Many things slowed down the progress of the preparation of the Plan, some of which included various adjustments that were made at short notice to meet the emergency situation created by the war and to safeguard our securities and long-term interests. When the war ended the serious dislocation to the economy resulted in the complete re-appraisal of Plan resources, priorities and expenditure. As you will recall, the approved National Plan which was recently launched by Commander-in-Chief envisaged a total expenditure of £1,025 million in the public sector and an estimated £815 million in the private sector.

THE NORTH-EASTERN STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

3. Briefly the major aims of the North-Eastern State four-year Plan can be spelt out as follows:—

(*a*) The completion of committed projects being substantially implemented from the old Plan;

(*b*) the establishment of administrative service and appropriate economic infrastructures in the State;

(*c*) the achievement of a rate of growth of per capita output sufficiently high to meet the needs of the ever-increasing population and higher standards of living;

(*d*) the achievement of a balanced development in both sectoral and geographical dimensions; and

(*e*) the production of high level and intermediate manpower without which the achievement of the foregoing may be difficult or impossible.

4. The total expenditure for capital development for the North-Eastern State is estimated at £40.3 million. Throughout the planning stages, certain factors were uppermost in our minds, namely:—

(*a*) Executive capacity;

(*b*) Need for basic administrative and economic infrastructures;

(*c*) Means of financing;
(*d*) Problems of evaluation of Plan projects;
(*e*) The political problems of "Regional Balance";
(*f*) The need to integrate the State's Plan into the National Plan.

5. It is necessary to say a few words on each of these constraints to plan formulation and implementation in order to understand how the North-Eastern State Plan has been conceived. With regards to executive capacity, it is no gainsayingthat there is a high percentage of understaffing in the establishment of the high level manpower segment of the North-Eastern State Civil Service. Therefore if we are to fully implement the second Development Plan, we must give a high priority to the provision of high tenchnical and professional personnel. The execution of development projects are linked directly with programmes of educational expansion. This is why a high priority has been given to educational planning, based on modified Ashby targets, which were in brief:—

(*a*) 25 per cent of all children of school going age must be enrolled in school (the national minimum enrolment is 50 per cent by 1974);

(*b*) 10 per cent of all children completing primary school should proceed to Secondary Education (National minimum enrolment is 25 per cent,;

(*c*) 30 per cent of those completing secondary school certificate course, should go for higher training, including degree courses at University (in 1970-74 Plan, the target set for all universities is to have additional enrolment of 7,000 students by 1974). The tasks of the Plan for the North-Eastern State is to see that at least the Ashby targets are achieved by 1974 and wherever possible, improved upon during the Plan period. Therefore the Plan thus drawn up is judged to be modest enough and within the capacity of the State.

6. Secondly there is the urgent tasks of building up an appropriate administrative machinery and a modest economic infrastructure in the State. This calls for a fairly high investment on projects that have little or no tangible returns in terms of economic calculation of costs and benefits. Such investments include those on Administrative building projects like the State Secretariat, Judicial buildings, etc., Health, Road Development, Water Resources, Electricity Amenity undertakings. This contrasts sharply with projects which are Revenue generating that should have been given top priority—Agriculture, Co-operative Livestock, Industry, Forestry and Fishery. But the measuring rod applied in the allocation of Government expenditure, however, is the same in each case—that of fulfilling the long-run aim of development planning (the need for improvement in human welfare).

7. Another great constraint is the limited financial resources for the Plan. The limited financial resources available are to be shared amongst competing sectors—Economic, Social and Administrative. There is no general formula for the allocation of total resources. Rather, specific considerations help to determine the sharing of total financial resources. It is hoped, however, that with the passing of the second Development Plan, more emphasis will be given to promoting revenue generating projects to meet our ever increasing needs.

8. Even when we understand in broad terms the comparative advantages of investment proposals, there still remains the difficult task of establishing an effective means of cost-benefits analysis so as to be able to decide which projects will give the highest return and which will have the greatest impact. This is a matter which even the most sophisticated countries find difficult to answer. Therefore most of the projects in the Plan were not sufficiently articulated to lend themselves to easy appraisal. In future this limitation will be removed by the improvement of planning techniques.

9. Another consideration is the political problem of maintaining "a regional balance" in a state with a great size, a great historical and physical diversity, and a state with uneven development as between the four provinces that costitute it. It is the task of this Plan to ensure that no area is neglected from the stock of common development resources. The necessity to maintain a stable balance, however, has not been drawn to a ridiculous level in defiance of all other related factors or against the interest of the entire population of the State.

10. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, planning for the economic and social development of the North-Eastern State, should have taken the form of planning for a separate unit. But the North-Eastern State is only an autonomous State within the context of an independent Nigeria and can therefore not work in isolation. As such, its Plan must be integrated with that of the rest of the Federation. This is not an easy task. Thus the State Plan has to conform with the main features of the agreed work programme for the preparation of plans by all States in the Federation. One of the features of this agreed programme is the need to weld Federal and State programmes together on a sectoral and functional basis. Another is the ceiling placed on the feasible magnitude of all programmes, States and Federal, as dictated by the total available financial resources and executive capacity. Lastly, there is also the need to place priority on reconstruction and development. These points illustrate the difficulties which were faced in the preparation of this Plan for the North-Eastern State.

11. It is my duty, fellow North-Easterners, to call upon all who are directly or in indirectly associated with this Plan to put all hands on deck to ensure its successfull implementation.An efficient execution of this Plan would require genuine and effective co-operation amongst all the various organs of government as well as between the Civil Service and rest of the public. I believe that the people of the North-Eastern State can rise to the challenge posed by this task and devote themselves to achieving the various goals stated in our development programme. In the end all of us should feel that we have played our appropriate roles in bringing off this exciting programme to successful fruition. I therefore call upon the Government and Local Authority staff alike to show utmost care and dedication to ensure the achievements of our objectives during the four-year period.

12. May I end up by saying that work has already commenced on some of the projects scheduled to be implemented in the first year 1970-71.

(B) A SURVEY OF THE ECONOMY OF NORTH-EASTERN STATE

The North-Eastern State occupies an area of 120,854 square miles or about 30 per cent of the total area of Nigeria. With its eight million People the State is one of the largest within the Federation in terms of population as well. The geographical characteristics vary from the low valleys of the River Benue to the rugged mountains of Bauchi and Mambilla, and from the wet areas of the south, where average annual rainfall is about 60" to the arid districts of the extreme north. Thus planning for economic development in this vast area is a rather complex matter. As a first step it is necessary to make a brief inventory of the resource endowments of the State, indicate the stage of development and the future potentialities of each sector, and identify some of the major bottlecks.

NATURAL RESOURCES

(*i*) *Agriculture.* This State is basically agricultural and statistics show that it produces a substantial surplus of the major food crops for consumption outside the state. In addition it produces one-fifth of the total groundnut and about one-third of the cotton crops of Nigeria. There is a considerable scope for further expansion of agricultural produce in the state. The F.A.O. Report on Agricultural Development in Nigeria 1965-1980 shows that the present yield to an individual producer are far below the level that is feasible. Thus for a typical farmer the gross return per acre per year is computed as follows:

Crops	*Return*
Guinea Corn	£5
Millet	£4 5 0
Cotton	£5 0 0
Groundnuts	£10 9 0

The maximum area a farmer can cultivate is 4 acres, while the net return per hour for the labour of growing the particular crop ranges from 1/6d to 4d per hour. This income level is very low. Hence it is necessary to develop agriculture, which is the backbone of the State's economy by:

(*a*) Providing an efficient and vigorous extension force capable of getting over to the farmer the results of research which will enable him to increase his output. A ratio of 1 extension worker per 1,000 farming families is in most countries considered to be an acceptable ratio.

(*b*) Providing certain services in the absence of any commercial concern capable of doing this. This includes distribution of fertilizers, insecticides, improved seed, tractor hiring services, replacement of the hoe by ploughs and bulls etc.

(*c*) Providing facilities for efficient marketing and the effective inspection of produce to maintain high standard of exportable commodities.

(*d*) Conducting technical surveys and investigations into prospective large scale development schemes and where necessary carrying these into the pilot project stage in order to prove their feasibility so as to attract outside investment.

(*e*) Developing irrigation. An initial 40,000 acres developed for irrigation could could provide 30,000-40,000 tons of wheat plus other crops which could save some £1.2million in foreign exchange and even justify a flour mill industry in the State. Opportunities for irrigation development occur in the Benue and Gongola valleys.

(*ii*) *Livestock*. It is estimated that 45% of the livestock in Nigeria is derived from the North-Eastern State and as such if Nigeria is to satisfy its protein needs and develop a livestock industry for export purposes, serious consideration must be given to the livestock population in the North-Eastern State.

The most important aspects of our livestock lie in the production of meat, milk, butter, eggs and various products. In order to have a sound foundation for livestock development the disease problem must be under control. This State is unfortunate in that it is surrounded by three countries which are always sources of diseases, particularly those dangerous ones like rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. It is important therefore that we have an effective disease control system in order to protect not only animals in this State but also those in the other States of Nigeria. To do this both staff and money are needed on a scale that the State Government can initially hardly afford.

Hand in hand with disease control must come the development of better husbandry methods and improved animals. This will have to be undertaken by the Government in the form of livestock investigation and breeding centres, and ranches. The purpose will be not only to produce improved animals for distribution but also to supply good animals for slaughter and at the same time to demonstrate to the public the value of simple improved husbandry methods.

It must be emphasized here that *Dairy Development* is a thing that goes to compete with the interests of most developed countries. It is up to us to develop this and it is only then can we attract foreign investment. It is not in the interest of our economy to continue to import meat, milk and other dairy products worth millions of pounds, when we have such a large livestock population.

Another aspect of livestock development in this State is the question of *Range Management and Grazing Reserves*. Vast areas of this state are faced with the problem of water and grazing over a long period in the year. Although the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Division is doing a great deal to open better grazing areas these will not hold all the livestock and as a result water and grazing development will have to be undertaken in many areas. This will involve survey and demarcation of large areas for livestock, building of dams and tapkis, constructions of wells and boreholes and as well as the provision of skilled manpower. This kind of work coupled with supplementary feeding will discourage nomadism and lead to better disease control and animal production.

(*iii*) *Forestry*. To many people forestry appears of little consequence in an area such as the North-Eastern State, yet it is here where timber and other forest-based products are scarce that they attain highest values. More than this, in a country which relies for its economy so heavily on agriculture and livestock, it is absolutely necessary to conserve forest for the additional purposes of preventing soil erosion by wind and water, and to afford shade and shelter for man, beast and useful wild creatures. One has only to note how widely dry lands are distributed, and how greatly many countries depend on the returns from such lands for existence to appreciate their importance.

In most countries of the world, because trees are usually a long-term crop and do not yield the early return for capital invested which private enterprises demand, forestry has to become a public service for the general benefit of the country. As a result and because the benefits derived from forests are seldom obvious to the untrained eye, forestry seldom acquires the recognition it deserves. It is seldom required to explain the usefulness of a hospital, as people can easily see and appreciate its value; but it is only *after* an area has been denuded of its natural vegetation and desert conditions created through overcultivation or over-grazing that man belatedly realises the value of forestry.

As elsewhere, much of what forestry has to offer in North-Eastern State is of essentia-, but indirect, benefit to the country in terms of money; though in fact there are strong indications that by better utilisation of existing natural forest resources, and creation of others by man-made plantation, forestry could within a relatively short period become a financial asset to the State in terms of direct revenue earning capacity. In this latter respect, particular aspects which require concentrated attention include:

(*a*) Afforestation on the Mambilla Plateau with fastgrowing exotic trees for timber, pulp and other wood-based industries; development of the existing gum arabic industry in the North-Eastern Bornu, and at the same time creation of large scale plantations of the tree concerned which at present occurs naturally scattered over wide areas but is rapidly dwindling in numbers; development of an industry for the collection and processing of vegetable tanning material from the pods of the indegenous tree *Acacianilotica* (Hausa: 'Bagaruwa'). For this there is a ready market both internally and for export. This industry should also be supplemented by large scale plantations to facilitate regular and easily obtainable supplies.

(*b*) Development of a charcoal industry, on an industrial scale of production but on the basis of many small kilms situated in the forests themselves.

(*c*) Establishment of fast-growing *Eucalyptus* plantations by irrigation on the shores of Lake Chad to supply much needed fuel for the fish processing industry, and perhaps also essential oils from the tree leaves.

(*d*) Development of game reserve, with a view to encouraging tourism, and also for wildlife management for protein production.

(*e*) Development of forest-based "cottage" industries to make the fullest use of the potential in existing natural forests.

In the past the provinces which now make up the North-Eastern State had unitentionally perhaps, but inevitably owing to their remoteness from previous centres of Government, been sadly neglected. Now that the State has come into existence more attention can and must be given to the great potential benefit which forestry has to offer, not only for the benefit of this State but of Nigeria as a whole. However, as with any business, before one can can expand one must have the initial capital.

SUMMARY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture.—Cotton and Groundnuts generate at least £6.5m annually and there appears to be considerable scope for the expansion of their annual production to over 100,000 tons and 300,000 tons respectively, and the growing of large staple cotton and a wide variety of crops are being demonstrated to be feasible. The State has a great potential for large scale farming on plantation basis. Currently, an area of 800 acres of land has been granted to a foreign entrepreneur in Gombe to develop cotton plantation. On the Mambilla Plateau, the development of arabica coffee, gum arabic and possibly tea has been receiving attention.

why plateau !

Forestry A number of forest-based industries (pulp and other wood-based industries) may be developed in order to utilise to the full the State's basic natural forest resources.

Fisheries.—In Lake Chad, which lies in the North-Eastern State, there is a great abundance of fish, which if exploited will provide additional protein to the Nigerian diet. Benue River has also a great potential for fish processing industry.

Livestock.— A reliable estimate indicates that 45% of Nigeria's livestock population worth about £60 million is derived from the North-Eastern State. Thus livestock development in the North-Eastern State will determine the pattern of livestock population of the country. With the eradication of cattle diseases and introduction of modern methods of animal husbandry, it is estimated that the capital value could be raised to about £200 million. There is also a promising future for meat processing, dairy farming, tannery (hides & skins) and poultry production.

(*iv*) *Industrial Development.*—Relatively speaking the State is far behind in industrial development. Its wealth had not been fully exploited owing to the shortage of basic infrastructures or their high costs (good roads, telecommunication facilities, fuel and power)

(*v*) *Iindustrial Potentialities of the State.*—The State has a good potential for the development of various types of agro-based industries as well as those based on the State's mineral resources. Its common boundaries with three countries (Republics of Chad Cameroon and Niger) is an additional advantage. There is an assured market for the products of various industries. The output of the main cash crops' (cotton and groundnuts) could be, increased to 100,000 tons and 300,000 tons annually. A number of industries are considered ripe for immediate development.

Plantation.—There are vast areas in the State on which large scale farming can be developed. The first plantation has been established in Gombe for the development of cotton, the raw material for textile industries. There are other large areas of land yet untapped which are suitable for plantation development.

Textile Industries.—As cotton production expands in the fertile lands of Bauchi it will be necessary to develop a textile industry. New strains of longer staple cotton are being introduced from which it will be possible to spin yarns of cotton fine enough as basis for weaving industry.

Sugar Estate and Factory Complex.—The Estate is expected to occupy an area of 20,000 acres of land ,with a production capacity of 80,000 tons of refined sugar annually. It is estimated that it will give employment to about 5,000 people. A Pilot Project of 200 acres is to start soon in order to find out the possibility of irrigation and growing sugar on a commercial scale in the area. This will precede the first phase of development of the Estate, during which 10,000 acres of land is to be exploited.

Cotton Oilseed Processing.—In the Gombe, Lamurde, Kumo Misau and Biu areas there are large amounts of cotton seeds. Some are used as seeds for re-planting, others are exported. The avai-lability of nearly 35,000 tons of seeds produced annually would justify the establishment of a processing plant to extract oil for export and use the cake or meal as a livestock feed.

Groundnut Oil Crushing Industry.—It is estimated that 80,000 tons of groundnuts will be available for crushing every year. The project may cost £0.6 million.

Meat Processing Industry.—The estimate of livestock population of the State is as follows:—

Cattle	2½ million
Sheep	1¾—do—
Goats	3—do—

At present some meat processing is done at Bauchi and Nguru. It is necessary to establish more meat processing plants to provide meat to the southern part of the country.

✓ *Tannery and Shoe Making.*—In view of the large population of livestock in the State and the proposal to establish more meat processing plants, the development of tannery is imperative.

✓ *Fish Processing Industry.*—More than 110 miles of Lake Chad lies in the North-Eastern State. The Lake Chad water has enormous fish resources. At present, it supplies only a small proportion of Nigeria's demand for fish. With the introduction of new methods of catching, storage and distribution of fish, the production will be expanded greatly and the nesessity for setting up a processing plant is obvious.

Cement.—In the Ashaka district of Bauchi Province (near Gombe, extensive deposits of limestone of good quality suitable for manufacture of cement occur. A feasibility study has been undertaken, and it has been concluded that the project will be an economic proposition.

Mineral Investigation.—It will be necessary to conduct feasibility surveys of other mineral potentialities in the State.

X *Cannery.*—With the availability of large amounts of citrus fruits and mangoes of excellent quality, the establishment of a canning industry could be a profitable investment.

? *Flour Milling.*—At present, the State gets its supply of flour from Lagos. With the introduction of irrigation to grow wheat and rice, expansion of output is obvious. Thus the domestic requirement could be met through the establishment of a milling industry.

To what stage! [illegible] *Coffee Processing.*—The Mambilla Plateau, 6,000ft. above sea level, is suitable for the growth of coffee. It will be necessary to process this coffee to meet the requirements of the internal markets.

Other Industries of Note.

	Maiduguri Hotel	£300, 000	(Hotels Service)
	Small Industries Credit Scheme	£100,000	(Textiles)
	Bornu Textile Factory	£2 million	(Textiles)
X —	Tomato Processing Factory	£30, 000	(Tomato Puree)
	Bornu Sweet Factory	£10, 000	(to produce confectionery)
	Brick Works to produce bricks		
	Engineering and Steel Manufacture (to produce furniture, steel, doors, windows etc.)	£50, 000	

(*vi*) *Water Resources.*—That water supplies are a basic prerequisite for any development, economic and social is indisputable. The North-Eastern State Government is fully conscious of this but due to lack of funds is unable to improve or even to maintain the rate of expenditure under the former Northern Nigerian Government. In fact a number of well-sinking projects had to be suspended this financial year 1970/71. The North-Eastern State lies in very varied geographical conditions-ranging from the very wet Mambilla Plateau area to the very arid Nguru area. In all these areas drinking water is a problem. At present only a few towns have piped water supply undertakings. In not one of these supplies is there a treatment plant. In a few there are delapidated chlorinators which are of little use. Almost all of these supplies are strained to their limit and would not take any extensions without new sources of supply and extra pumping capacity being introduced.

Introduction of treatment works is very essential as this could greatly improve the health of the local population who are now prone to diseases propagated by impure drinking water. There would of course be the initial outlay for the installations but maintenance cost would be relatively small.

None of the water supplies could at present accommodate any kind of industry, but to improve economy of the State, it is essential that industries are attracted. Pipe borne water is available to only a minute fraction of the populace of this State. It is estimated that over 5,000,000 people have to depend on water obtainable after long distances of trekking, such water is unhygienically being drawn from ponds. The number of diseases contracted by the people of this State through drinking impure water is alarming. This valuable time is wasted in search for water and so much time is wasted and money spent in getting people cured of these diseases. To carry out the basic programmes on well-sinking and drilling and the necessary urban water Supply extentions, it is estimated that large amount of investment will have to be sunk in water development.

(*vii*) *Communications.*—The economy of the North-Eastern State is basically dependent on its Agriculture. Agricultural produce, in turn, can only be of economic value when it is transported to the markets where there is demand for it. As such, good communication facilities, especially roads play a vital role in the economy of the State. But the North-Eastern State has inadequate and bad roads. Practically half of them are motorable only during the dry season. Also more than half of the total road mileage in the State is untarred. This has its consequent economic set-backs. Besides, many large towns in the State are not linked up with motorable roads. Most of the Federal roads are very poorly maintained and sufficient funds are not allocated by the Federal Ministry of Works to enable normal maintenance work to be undertaken. In the first Republic, it was known that Provinces in the East and West used to receive twice the amount of money for maintaining one mile compared to allocations made to Provinces in the extreme North. Unless this situation is remedied the development of this area will be seriously hampared and we can never hope to catch-up with the rest of the country.

There used to be only one mail service between Maiduguri and Jos and all the mails to Maiduguri from places like Katsina, Kano, Kaduna and Zaria have to go round through Jos. A study of the map of Nigeria showing posts and telecommunications activities will reveal that North-Eastern State is the least catered for of all the twelve States in the Federation.

(*viii*) *Education.*—Since Ashby targets were set in 1960 progress has been painfully slow. Looking at the provinces that comprise the North-Eastern State, the position in primary education in 1961 was that the percentage of school enrolment over the school age population was 7.1 for these provinces. In 1967 this percentage has only climbed to 8.9 barely exceeding the population growth. For comparison even within the States created out of the former Northern Nigeria, Kwara's percentage is 31.4, Benue/Plateau 20.2, and North-Central 13.8. The target set by Ashby was 25% of all children of the appropriate age group should be completing a full 7 years' course of primary education by 1970. This recommended rate called for high rate of investment which at post primary level was expected to be largely covered by external loans. At the primary level progress depended on internal resources, both Government and Local Authority. Failure to meet these targets was largely due to, on the one hand, inability of certain areas to pay for expansion and on the other the rate of teacher supply was not sufficient enough to cope with expansion. A substantial part of capital expansion was to be provided by the Federal Government.

Financing post-primary education with external loans has proved to be a disadvantage. Nearly all post primary expansion, from 1964 was to be financed by external loans from either AID or the I.D.A. Both programmes, four years after signing the agreements, have not got off the ground yet. Thus in spite of the reduced primary school output, it has not been possible to provide the planned 10% of the Primary VII output with places in the secondary schools. The percentage of primary VII output admitted to Secondary I in 1967 is only 9.6 for the North-East. North-Central and Kano have exceeded the planned 10% with 13.8 and 15.8% as their respective percentages.

There is still no indication that the teacher training programme will start in the near future. It has been possible to maintain the present low rate of progress only by the inclusion of a large proportion of untrained teachers, and about 35% of the teaching force is untrained. This position has not altered very much during the five years.

In Technical Education—The planned expansion is comparatively small, but with the creation of states, intake into Technical Training Schools will be localised. These institutions are now of utmost importance and call for large capital investment.

The general deficiency in education is especially serious in *H.S.C.* provision and this State has the least available places, in the six Northern States. While only 67 places are now available here, Kwara has 298, Benue/Plateau 248 and Kano 105. (1967-statistics) This calls for immediate expansion of H.S.C. facilities in the State. For the North-Eastern State the number has risen to 222 in 1970 of which 12 are girls.

(*ix*) *Health.*—The bulk of the people in this State live in scattered villages where the population density is about 78 persons per square mile. At the moment the people have to travel long distances to reach the few hospitals, dispensaries and clinics so distantly scattered. Worse still when they reach their destination they may not find a bed in a hospital because of the inadequacy of beds or may not receive satisfactory treatment because medicine is not available. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has not been due to lack of interest in the social welfare of the rural population but is due to lack of funds and the inequitable disbursement of available funds in favour of urban areas.

Comparative figures of medical facilities will clearly show an unbelievable disparity. For instance, Lagos State with a population of 1.5 million has one and a half times the hospital beds in North-Eastern State whose population is 9 million. In fact, by W.H.O. recommended optimum population/bed ratio of 28, 000 to 1, Lagos has passed the optimum figure by over 200 percent whereas North-Eastern State is under 60 percent of the target. Moreover, there is a marked qualitative difference between the hospital beds in Lagos Teaching Hospital and U.C.H. Ibadan on the one hand and the cottage hospitals in this State on the other. Most of our hospitals are out-dated. They have poor buildings and equipment while laboratory services are practically non-existent. There is not a single blood bank in this State. In terms of personnel, Lagos has 280 Doctors and 100 Consultants, Western State 214 Doctors and 100 Consultants, North-Central 32 Doctors 12 Consultants while the North-East has not more than 41 Doctors, and 2 Consultants for its population of 9 million. The Federal Government was spending £3 per head for medical services in Lagos while the North-Eastern State Government can only afford 1/6d per head of population. Though, the Central Medical Committee recommeded 107 Rural Health Centres in this State, not a single one could be built because of lack of funds. In contrast the Federal Government has already built 6 of the 10 Health Centres proposed for Lagos State. Each Centre cost the Federal Government £90,000. Consequently, health, education and other facilities provided in Lagos are far beyond what is justified, It is necessary to bring the level of health services in in this State to the barest acceptable level.

(C) GENERAL CONCEPT

The Economic and Social Development of the North-Eastern State.—In the main body of this plan can be read in detail the planned allocations for the different projects or programmes.

This can be summarised as follows:—

	Percentage
(*a*) Road Development	27.56
(*b*) Health and Social Welfare	9.94
(*c*) Education and Community Development	17.66
(*b*) Other Infrastructure	19.025
Sub-Total	74.185
(*e*) Natural Resources	15.575
(*f*) Industry	10.24
Sub-Total	25.815
Grand Total	100%

As it may be seen, the lion share of investments goes to the infrastructure, while the so-called productive sectors receive only a minute fraction of the expenditure. This unprecedented distribution has, in its turn, the full economic, political, social and historical justification.

The North-Eastern State which came into being in 1967 inherited from colonial period the most undeveloped economic and educational systems of Nigeria. The newly capital City of Maiduguri, had neither suitable administrative premises nor sufficiently experienced staff for administering the vast territory, and this was aggravated by lack of communications, road accessibility, absence of bridges, and modern communications facilities. Due to these obvious reasons, including the effects of the civil war, the situation has not changed.

The first peace-time plan should be regarded as a debt being paid for the past. One of the features relevant to the four-year plan is that it is not a single planned operation. It should be understood as a first step in a long-run development programme which is under elaboration. In the envisaged long-term plan, the relative importance currently attached to developing the infrastructures will certainly change and gradually more resources will bechannelled to the Productive Sectors. However, in order to build firm foundations for future development preference has to be given to the infrastructures in the first Plan Period.

As for the long-run development programme, ten basic principles have been laid into its background.

(1) Technical Assistance is a good thing, and the State will never refuse it. But everyone knows that *only domestic resources can be a real and permanent basis for sound development.*—Thus, the stress is given to the full utilization of local wealth.

(2) The development should be *comprehensive*, with a proportional attention given to all sectors and branches of economy. None the less, the *priority of development for productive sectors should be emphasized.*

(3) *Accelerated growth rate.*—of the economy in order to overcome existing backwardness of the State, and secondly, to keep pace with growing population, where a living standard has to be increased remarkably.

(4) In order to move with the time, the North-Eastern State has to do its best *to increase the productivity of labour* in all branches and fields, but firstly in the agriculture, where the output per labourer is strikingly low.

(5) One of the means to raise effeciency of production is to develop an *integrated, mutually inter-connected economy.* Enterprises should not be taken as development units but industrial or agro-industrial complexes should be the developing units. The local raw materials have to be manufactured gradually, step by step, into more and more finished products. Utilization of waste and intermediate products should be the rule, if found to be economical.

(6) The proper *regional development* should be secured, in order to give to all parts of the State adequate economic and social progress.

(7) The State has to be developed not in isolation, but in *co-operation with the rest of the federation.* Its economy must not only produce goods for external markets, but provide adequate market for the produce of other States. Consequently, the share of State in the *import-export operations should be gradually increased*, especially with its neighbours like Niger, Cameroon, and Chad. In case of realization of the promising Chad Basin Project, it is the North-Eastern State that will gain the first benefits of it.

(8) The long-run programme should provide permanent and broadening sphere of *employment* for the growing man-power resources.

(9) On the basis of development of industry, agriculture, and the raising of economic efficiency more and more of budgetary resources will be devoted to the improvement of the social life of the population-schools, hospitals, social security-which, coupled with raising income, will bring about *higher level of living standard which is the only true criterion* of efficiecny of any development planning.

(10) As a matter of fact, the North-Eastern State, which has to begin by relying largely upon external financial aid, should and will attain full self-sufficiency in financial resources towards the end of 20 years period.

As a result, the North-Eastern State, during a period of 15-20 years, should be transformed from backward agricultural state with primitive technology and subsistence economy to a modern agricultural-industrial state, with the production more than tripled, productivity almost tripled, and income per head more than doubled.

1. *Material base for development and its economic evaluation.*—The natural resources and conditions of the State are known comparatively well, because they are documented in several feasibility studies, and it is not necessary to repeat them here. Briefly, they may be summarised as follows:—

Approximately, 79% of the State's huge surface is *arable land* but for the moment only 9% to 10% are cultivated. Fertile (alluvial) soils are not rare (valleys of Benue, and the Gongola rivers, etc.) but during a long period, there has been no expansion in the percentage of land cultivated. North-Eastern Nigeria is known as the area with the most dry climate and irregular pacipitation. Still, there are many areas with a *rainfall* of more than 20"-40" which is just enough for several crops, if modern agricultural technology is applied. Nevertheless, if one takes such crops like cotton, sugar cane, vegetables, rice, and tobacco, irrigation schemes becomes necessary. And the North-Eastern State possesses about 1 million acres of land suitable for *irrigation*-almost one fifth of the whole land now under cultivation. *Hydro-power resources* of the State have not yet been investigated properly. The feasibility study for the Gongola Dam shows that a plant of 40MW (80MW in the near future) can be erected. Thorough investigation is likely to discover more hydro-power potential, especially in the southern and western mountainous parts of the State.

For daily *water supply*, the State has abundant of ground waters of high quality. This artesian water, often of high pressure, may be easily used for town and village water supply.

Mineral resources of the State has to be investigated more carefully. But even those resources already known show that the area has good prospects in exploitation of its underground wealth. The State produces now about 10% of the tin ore associate with columbite, thorite, monasite, zircon and gold. A variety of minerals are suitable for building and construction: limestone (enough quantity for construction of a modern cement works), clay, stone, gypsum diatomite, fullers earth, sand etc. The rich sands may be also used for glass industry. The exploration has to be continued for iron ore, wolfram and salt.

2. *Comprehensive Development of the Economy.*—Agriculture is and will remain the leading sector of the State's economy, and its development, both extensive and intensive should be the goal number one during the long-term programme. But the prosperity of the State cannot be based upon one-sided development; diversification of the economy is a must if one wants to break the *status-quo* picture. Gradual industrialization, supported by adequate expansion of infrastructure, has to be borne in mind, as well as accelerated development of social institutions in such fields like health and education.

A comprehensive multi-sectoral development foresees also the organization of wide network of extension services and supporting institutions. For agriculture, for example, it means creation of rural development centres, farm training courses, research station, veterinary station, fertilizer distribution centres, etc.

3. *Accelerated Economic Growth.*—On the one hand, the agricultural production must be increased more than twice, during the period, to attain annual compound growth rate in the State of 5%-bearing in mind that the population growth will be hardly less than 3%. There are many possibilities to achieve this goal. As it has been mentioned above the bulk of the arable land is not in use. Now if the area under cultivation can be increased to about 18 per cent-20 per cent of this total arable land (or in other words an expansion to about 10 million acres) then agricultural produce can be easily doubled. But the main emphasis should be laid on intensification.

This would mean introduction of new profitable crops like cotton of hig her quality, sugar cane, tobacco, rice, vegetables, perhaps coffee and jute as well as increasing the area under cultivation. Irrigation, which should be regarded as a key factor in the development of new crops and modern techniques for this state, will make it possible to grow such crops which otherwise would not be feasible. Well organized breeding and seeding services for the qualitative inprovement of both cattle and crops will also be required. Finally there should be a gradual shift from subsistence to monetary economy, which means more surplus production by farmers, adequate transporatation and marketing facilities coupled with changes in the structure of cropping and husbandry towards marketable produce.

On the other hand, a more striking growth is to be attained in other sectors besides agriculture, especially in the industry. This may be achieved by various means, but in the first place big and medium size projects implemented by Government have to take the lead. The state's conditions offer reasonable opportunities for the small investors as well as those with larger capital. But such private entrepreneurs would not emerge unless the State Government creates a favourable industrial climate by establishing profitable state enterprises (hydro-power dam, sugar cane estate and refinery, cement works, huge irrigation schemes, etc.). It should be added that the raw material base of the industry will be tremendously enlarged through irrigation which will be able to produce such products like cotton, jute, sugar cane, tobacco, vegetables and others.

4. *Increasing Productivity.*—The yields per acre in the North-Eastern State, are far below African average which is mainly due to the application of obsolete patriarchial techniques. Immediate modernization of agricultural practices is extremely necessary. Mechanization and application of chemistry are therefore regarded as first priority. Mechanization should be understood in a broad sense: the idea is not only to use modern machines, but also-it involves the development of the so-called "small mechanization" i.e. oxenization, exploitation of oxen for ploughing and doing other agricultural works. For instance, a farmer, with a team of 4 oxen could cultivate up to 16-20 acres of land and raise his income by four times. Application of chemicals has special meaning for the State. Firstly, unregulated growing of groundnuts exhausts the soil of phosphorus (while enriching it with nitrogen). It is necessary to pay special attention to such fertilizers like superphosphate. Secondly the local agricultural produce suffers much from parasites and diseases. This necessitates application of insecticides and *herbicides on a larger scale*.

(*i*) For example, the total harvest of groundnuts in North-Eastern State of about 3000,000 tons extracts from soil approximately 20,000-25,000 tons of superphosphate equivalent.

5. *Integrated Instead Of Isolated Economy.*—Frankly speaking, the natural and economic conditions of the State have not yet enabled agricultural production to be carried on as efficiently as possible and special measures have to be taken in order to prevent wastage of resources. These measures are represented by planning and implementation of closely interrelated industries in forms of agro-industrial and industrial complexes. For example, growing of sugar cane on a large scale automatically creates prerequisite for erection of a refinery. But this is not an end in itself. A secondary by-product of refinery is molasses material which can be used in the production of spirit. The latter may serve as raw materials for other industries.

Cotton may be cited as another multi-purpose raw material; for yarn textile, as well as for seed crushing enterprises, producing oil and combined feed for animals. Having bone in mind all possibillities, technological links and scale of enterprises, a general complex of States's industries could be elaborated. This general complex consists of several sectoral and local complexes which in their turn reflect the full and harmonized potential development of the economy of this State. Evidently, the general complex leaves still a lot for improvement based on exact calculation, but it may be accepted as principal concept for comprehensive sectoral development of the economy.

The general programme foresees also proper timing and distribution of activity between state and private investments; large, medium and small scale enterprises; productive, infrastructural and social sectors, etc.

6. *Regional Development.*—It does not seem possible to organise immediately and simultaneously equal development of all parts of the State. The long-term scheme foresees a proper timing of regional development. The area has been devided into 34 planning regions using the following criteria. Each region:

(*a*) embraces an area of more or less homogeneous natural conditions;

(*b*) has its "focal point"—centre represented by a town located in the most convenient and favourable place in the region.;

(*c*) embraces a population of 265 thousand on average; certainly, it was not possible to secure equal size of population for each region, and these vary from 165 thousand (region Muri) to 486 thousand (region Maiduguri, rural);

(*d*) has some economic and social prerequisites for future development;

(*e*) has some form of transport connection with the main road network of the State

As a rule, the old administrative boundaries were not touched. In rare cases the limit of planning regions do not coincide with the administrative boundaries.

For each region, some leading potential indicators were calculated (road access, fertility of soils, rainfall, irrigation possibility, tse-tse infection, mineral resources and existing social and economic infrastructure and industries). Based on those development potentials, an adequate scheme of priorities for each region has been elaborated; it gives a clear scheme for planning of social and economic development by region.

7. *State within Federation.*—It would be hopeless to believe that the North-Eastern State can develop in isolation without co-operation and distribution of labour with the rest of Federation. The long-run programme foresees some actions as follows:

(*a*) Several branches of agriculture and industry will be orientated towards Federal market. Such produce like cattle, meat, skins, groundnuts, partially cotton, textile sugar and some others will easily find markets in other states.

(*b*) On the other hand, economic development of this state will be based on support provided by other states. Such produce like fertilizers, chemicals, engineering and some others will be brought in through inter-state commerce. The developing industry may require a long list of intermediate goods (for example, bags and containers). The State's industry will penetrate international markets, firstly those of neighbouring countries-Niger, Cameroon and Chad. There are good prospects for the development of international trade in cement, fabrics, footware, sugar and combined feed. The joint exploitation of the Lake Chad potentials will broaden this international co-operation.

8. *Raising Employment Opportunity.*—The projects listed in the four-year plan (industrial enterprises, construction, road development, irrigation schemes, social institutions) will offer new jobs for about 50,000 people. Bearing in mind the needs of rehabilitation programme, the State can invite about 20,000 people from other States (excluding skilled workers and technicians). The plans to follow will generate greater employment opportunities in various fields of activity. It is then opportune to start projecting and assessing future manpower demand and supply with a view to evolving a suitable manpower policy.

9. *Doubling Personal Income.*—The people of the State will benefit directly and indirectly from this programme. They will benefit directly due to rising productivity which will generate more surplus-production, i.e. monetary income, and due to changing structure of economy offering more employment in modern industrial enterprises. They will also benefit indirectly through development of roads, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, cultural amenities etc. This increase of personal and family income will not come automatically. People have to work and co-operate with government in all programmes and actions.

10. *Self-Generated Financial Support.*—Strictly speaking, the long-term programme can only be realized if there are sufficient financial and manpower resources. For twenty years it will require about £200 million. At the beginnning, the State will need external support. The goal will be to attain the self-generated financial position towards the end of the programme.

Firstly, this return of capital will grow due to all measures and development to be performed. Secondly, and it should be stressed, the government of the State has to provide secured inflow of budgetary resources by organising a public sector of economy. That is another important reason for taking into governmental domain big enterprises like cement factory, sugar refinery, textile plant and huge hydro-power and irrigation schemes. The more money is concentrated in the hands of State, the more expenditure will be spent on road contruction and other infrastructure-and, consequently, the more attractive will be the State for private and small-scale investors in the further stages of development. Some other important problems are discussed below:

Agro-Industrial Complexes: *Definition.*—As the experience in other countries shows agro-industrial projects are the most profitable and more suitable for the developing countries; these industries rely upon local raw materials, which when processed could offer more valuable products for sale. Besides, they are initiators of industrialization in rural areas. The following agro-industrial complexes may be recommended for the North-Eastern State:—

(*a*) The State is the largest producer of cotton in Nigeria. In the middle of the cotton zone, at Dadin Kowa (near Gombe, on the Gongola River) it is decided to locate the first textile plant (capacity of 30 to 32 million yards of fabrics). The project is well in progress and is included in the four-year plan. The plant will collect ginned cotton from four ginneries in the area—Gombe, Kumo, Lamurde and Biu. The area has promising perspectives for irrigation (together with a hydro-power station), and the irrigated area may be also used for expansion of cotton growing especially long-lint species.

The waste of the textile will be used on a subsidiary factory for production of blankets. This is only one vertical direction in manufacturing of cotton. The second possibility is presented by cotton-seeds. About 30,000 tons of seed are not utilized in the State. The cotton-seed crushing may give both cotton oil and cake for further production of combined feed. Certainly, the location of the plant will be somewhere in the same region. This complex of industries will be supplied by power from a planned power station.

Irrigated lands in the Gongola river valley, as well as in other places-will be partially used for vegetable growing. Growing of tomatoes may create possibility for organising tomato puree production.

(*b*) In the Numan area, also on the irrigated land, a sugarcane estate is to be organised. It will create a permanent raw material base for a sugar refinery (capacity 40, 000 to 80, 000 tons with further expansion). The produce will be exported and consumed locally; it may also be required by some other industries to be mentioned later. The utilization to which sugar waste (molasses) will be put has not been decided. However, molasses is a good material for the production of spirit. Perhaps during the period after the four-year plan there will be necessity to construct such an enterprise. And the latter, in its turn, can be a source for many other industries.

The Numan Area, like the Gongola valley can also be used for growing of vegetables for direct use and for canning.

(*c*) The exact structure of utilization of the Southern Chad irrigation scheme is not yet clear. This may be concretized later. For the first approach, it may be regarded as an analogue to Gongola or Numan areas.

11. *Industrial Centres and Zones.*—Some towns of the State have to accept a lion portion of new enterprises and to develop into industrial centres. The capital city of Maiduguri is the first to begin with. This city has already a nucleus of small-scale industries, but as a capital city with a growing population and political and economic importance, it has great potential for viable industrial enterprises. The following set of enterprises are among the proposals:—

(*a*) The second textile factory (with a capacity of about 5m yards);
Check — (*b*) Tannery (based almost completely on the local sources—skins and accacianilotica, source of tamine);
(*c*) Shoe factory, orientated in the beginning to the local market;
(*d*) Flour mill to process the wheat, the acreage of which is to be expanded;
(*e*) Clothes factory;
(*f*) Groundnuts crushing (expansion);
(*g*) Combined feed production to process cake from cotton seed and groundnuts crushing, wastes of meat factory;

(*h*) Meat factory (expansion);
(*i*) Workshop (expansion);
(*j*) In the future, creation of the first engineering plant will become a need; assembling of harvesting equipment may be a subject;

Electrical supply of the city is planned through a transmission line drawn from the Gongola dam.

The next towns to be industrialized should be those like Numan, and the industrial zone of Gombe which will include Gombe, Dadin Kowa and the cement plant in Ashaka. Other towns on the list would be Yola, Nguru, Azare, Bauchi, Ganye and Baga. The industrializations of all these areas will be facilitated by the construction of the Power transmission network within the State.

The Gongola dam project is envisaged to have, in the first stage, 40MW capacity with possible expansion up to 80MW. The distribution of the capacity could be like this:—

Gongola Irrigation Scheme	10MW
Numan Irrigation Scheme	10MW
Ashaka Cement Factory	1.5MW
Dadin Kowa Textile Factory	5.5MW
Cotton Seed Crushing	0.5MW
Ginneries	1.0MW
Transmitted to Maiduguri	20MW
	48.5MW

In the future the amount of energy to be transmitted to Maiduguri could be raised, if this is technically possible. The cities of Yola and Bauchi may be connected to the network as well.

12. *Road Development*. (*a*) *Inter-State trunk line*.—At present Maiduguri has only one transport axis connecting it with Lagos, the Jos/Kano axis. Taking into account the possible growth of commodity flow between Maiduguri and Kano, it will be necessary to construct the stretch Potiskum-Azare-Kano, while the construction of the stretch Maiduguri-Biu will accomplish new axis directly connecting the capital with another port (Calabar) via Biu, Gombi and Takum. This may also be accomplished by developing the Bama-Mubi-Yola-Gboko-Calabar road. The road to Calabar might create a shorter and cheaper route to the sea, as compared with the former route via Lagos.

(*b*) *Interior Routes*.—The three inter-state roads will simultaneously serve adjacent areas of the State. The existing line through Potiskum-Bauchi and the proposed line Biu-Numan-Yola will facilitate circumferential transportation. A well built road connects Maiduguri already with Lake Chad. It is hoped that a rich hinterland will be opened up when Maiduguri-Geidam-Gashua-Nguru road project is completed. Besides, a number of feeder roads will connect each "regional centre" with the main network.

(*c*) *International Route*.—The road from Maiduguri to Fort-Lamy (Chad) crossing the small part of the Cameroonian territory is of a major international significance. This road has to be improved since a huge increase of international commerce is planned.

This set of roads envisaged (interior, inter-state, international) seem to be the most reasonable and economical. In the light of this scheme, all the road proposals previously made have to be re-investigated and those found unreasonable should be excluded. For instance, some doubts arise when one looks on the road proposed by Economist Intelligence Unit Damboa-Goniri-Damagum. In the same way, the road project Biu-Damaturu, may not be assigned priority status, if compared with the Maiduguri-Biu proposal.

13. *Construction.*—The large expansion of agricultural and industrial projects will necessitate the emergence of a huge construction industry. The kernel of it will be laid by the creation of the Ashaka cement factory. However, this should be supported by vast network of brick and tile factories in small and medium size enterprises, or even in co-operatives to meet the growing demand on building materials. Road maintenance depots and workshops should be expanded and properly equipped in order to cope with an expanding economy. It is suggested that a State-owned contractor enterprise should be created to execute important government projects.

14. *Conclusions.*—The general concept outlined in this paper is to be seen as a first approach to the huge and complex problem of development of the North-Eastern State. Its objective is to pin-point some major directions for a more thorough survey which should include precise calculations and well founded justifications. Meanwhile, the obvious reasonability of the suggested programme may be underlined by several features.

First of all, as it is obvious, the development of the State should be based, as the programme foresees, upon domestic resources-natural, human, geographical etc. Evidently a big development programme will bring about an increase in imported goods from other States and from abroad as well. However, the goods involved here would be the ones that cannot be produced economically within the country or the goods for which other States have relative comparative cost advantage over the North-Eastern State. In any case as the volume of imports increases the State should correspondingly expand its export earnings.

Secondly, the programme foresees full and mutual co-operation of all parts of the Federation. It should be mentioned here again, that the aid from the rest of Nigeria must, at least during the first period of the programme be of such a magnitude as to secure accelarated growth of the economy of the State since the latter is the most backward in the Federation and this backwardness could hamper the harmonized progress of the nation as a whole.

Thirdly, the programme attempts to be as comprehentive as possible. Its sectoral part is connected with its regional parts, and all the sectors are inter-connected in vertical and horizontal dimensions. In the same manner, development of the State's productive sectors is adequately supported by development of the economic and social infrastructure.

Fourthly, as far as it has been possible during this stage of the exercise, the programme outlines the priority of development and suggests some managerial measures (introduction of state-owned enterprises) to over-come difficulties of the beginning period, i.e. that of the four-year plan.

Fifthly, the programme lays emphasis on the main criterion for judging the effect of development planning-improvement of life of the "common man" and raising the living standard of the population. The achievement of this objective is absolutely necessary for the whole of Nigeria in general and the North-Eastern State in particular.

This can be achieved only by improvement of the key sector of the State-agriculture, which is and will remain, for a long period, the main revenue generating source for the economy, and by gradual diversification of the economy through industrialization. For the agriculture, the goals may be achieved only by intensification of the sector:—

(*i*) Firstly, by implementation of large irrigation schemes;
(*ii*) Secondly, by introduction of modern equipment and techniques;

As for the industry, the State has to start with the promotion of enterprises based on agricultural raw material (or on local mineral resources), and later towards the end of the programme, some engineering and chemical plants projects might be established.

The North-Eastern State possesses all necessary ingridients (natural and human resources) to achieve the goals set in the long-run development programme. It is implied that these goals will be achieved through mutual co-operation of all the States in the Federation.

(D) REGIONALIZATION OF NORTH-EASTERN STATE OF NIGERIA FOR PLANNING PURPOSES

Within the huge area of the State (120,854 Squire Miles) many geographical differences exist and hence a careful approach is essential when planning for economic development. These differences range from the low valleys of the River Benue to the mountainous areas of Bauchi and the Mambilla Plateau. Annual rainfall also varies from about 60" in the extreme south to negligible amounts along our northern boarders. Those features are mentioned again in order to under-line territorial disparities that exist in natural conditions. In economic sense, the State experience also many varieties, not only in specialization (cotton areas, cattle areas, etc.), but also in the level of development.

The proper, comprehensive development of the State can be provided only when the planners take into account all these peculiarities.

Regional development and regional planning can be organised in a more useful and sophisticated way if the territory of the State would be properly divided into smaller areas-planning regions This exercise was done theoretically and some features of the regions are suggested below:—

First of all, the territory was divided into 34 planning regions which makes average size of population to be about 265 thousand people. The regions actually differ by size from 765 thousand (Muri) to 486 thousand (Maiduguri, rural), to cut them rigidly making each of them equal to the average figures was quite impossible due to many reasons. Nevertheless, the size of population has been taken in such a way as to make the region adequate to have:—

(*a*) a hospital;

(*b*) a secondary school;

(*c*) a big market (cattle, cotton or groundnuts);

(*d*) a veterinary service station, and so on.

Other criteria taken for the identification of regions:—

(*a*) availability of a well established centre of gravity-town which is situated in a most favourable place of the proposed region;

(*b*) accessibility of the regional centre to the main road network and, on the other hand, from the centre to various parts of the region, railway connections was taken also in account;

(*c*) homogenity of area in sense of natural conditions and relevant agricultural or industrial practices;

(*d*) availability of nucleus of economic and social infrastructure;

(*e*) availability of some local natural and economic prerequisites for future development;

As a rule, the boundaries of proposed regions do not contradict the existing administrative sub-divisions. If any disparity exists, some measures might be taken in order to avoid complications. For example, the planning region Misau, for legal reasons, can be subdivided into three sub-regions. The first embracing the Local Authority area of Misau, the second covering the portion belonging to Katagum, and the third is the area controlled by Bauchi.

For each region, six indicators of development potentialities and fifteen indicators of actual economic and social development were taken.

Indicators of potentials were marked by 5 values; very good, good, mediocre, poor, very poor. They are:—

(*a*) accessibility towards the region from State or provincial capital by road or railway;

(*b*) fertility of soils;

(c) rainfall (very good means more than 60", good 50" to 60", mediocre 40" to 50", poor 20" to 40", very poor less than 20");
(d) Irrigation possibilities;
(e) percentage of area free from tse-tse fly;
(f) Mineral resources;

Fifteen indicators of contemporary development are, availability or non-availability of:—

(a) Rural Development Centre (extension service);
(b) Veterinary Service;
(c) Cattle Market;
(d) Cotton Market;
(e) Groundnut Market;
(f) Industry (at least one enterprise of industrial character);
(g) Electricity supply;
(h) Repair Workshop;
(i) Road maintenance depot;
(j) Dairy depot;
(k) Whole sale trade;
(l) Chlorinated Water Supply (in the centre);
(m) Post Office;
(n) Hospitals;
(o) Secondary School; etc.

Thus in combination, the indicators of potentials and indicators of actual development can give general picture of what the region needs, and where and how it could be developed.

According to those indicators, the priority of the regional development, as well as priority of the sectoral development within a region, may be elaborated and introduced in the planning policy.

CHAPTER 2

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN 1970-74

The estimated Plan expenditure for the four-year period is about £40.3 million compared with an estimated revenue of £25.8 million. Therefore, the excess of estimated expenditure over estimated revenue is about £14.5 million. But it is estimated that about 12 per cent of the total capital projects are not likely to be implemented during the plan period. This, when translated to cost estimate is about £4.4 million. Some reasons for non-fulfilment of the target included inadequate skilled manpower, and foreign exchange constraints. When this is taken into account, the net estimated capital expenditure becomes £35.8 million, giving a gap of about £10 million when compared with the estimated revenue of £25.8 million.

2. The choice of projects included in the Plan has been influenced by a number of important factors amongst which are the following:—

(*a*) The need to narrow the gap between planned expenditure and estimated financial resources available for the Plan.

(*b*) The availability of skilled manpower as it limits our executive capacity.

(*c*) Financial ability to meet resulting recurrent costs.

(*d*) Revenue generating projects to meet ever increasing needs of the State.

3. A forecast of revenue resources likely to be available for the implementation of the Plan is as follows:—

(*a*) *Budget Surplus:* We anticipate a total transfer of £8 million from the recurrent budget. In the first two years (1968/69) the recurrent expenditure exceeded recurrent revenue by £2.3m and £1.1 million respectively. During the current year (1970/71), however, the position has changed for the better. Following measures taken by the Supreme Military Council to swell the Distributable Pool and share it amongst the States on the basis of 50% equality and 50% population, a surplus of £1.5 million has been estimated. Taking this into account and an expected growth rate of 5% of recurrrent revenue over recurrent expenditure each year, an estimated total of £8 million surplus should be realised in the four-year period, at the rate of about £2.1 million for each of the remaining three years 1971/74.

(*b*) *Internal Development Loan:* A substantial amount of this loan had been raised in the past two-years. However, for fear of inflation, it may not be possible to expect more than £2.6 million from this source. The total loan floated by the Central Bank of Nigeria on behalf of the Federal Government for development purposes is shared amongst the States on the basis of 50% equality and 50% population.

(*c*) *Capital Loan From the Local Authorities for Development Projects.*—It is estimated that the surplus funds or (assumed under-spendings) from the Local Authorities can be mobilized to the tune of £2 million during the Plan period for use in development projects. However, for all the local authorities in the North-Eastern State the estimated revenue and planned expenditure during the four-year period are £22.1 million and £23.7 million respectively. This apparently shows that there will be a deficit of £1.6 million and it is thus necessary to explain in some detail how the Government hopes to borrow a surplus of £2 million.

Now for the base year 1970/71 the total revenue and expenditure for all the local authorities are estimated to be £4.7 million and £5.1 million respectively. Furthermore, this total revenue is expected to grow at 15 per cent per annum over the four-year period. On the other hand, anticipated annual growth rate for total expenditure is about 10 per cent. Using the base-year figures these growth rates will yield the £22.1 million and the £23.7 that have been estimated as revenue and expenditure respecively for the plan period Now it is assumed that the local authorities will underspend their planned expenditure by about 15 per-cent and this means that actual expenditure will be £20.1million and not the planned £23.7. This gives a surplus of about £2 million which the Government hopes to borrow.

(*d*) *Federal Government and External Grants:* The expected Federal Grants for the Plan period known are as follows:

(*i*) *Agricultural Grants:* A total sum of only £17 million is earmarked for all the States for the 4 years excluding £3 million special grants for agricultural schemes. If £17 million is shared on the formula of 50% equality and 50% population, the North-Eastern State could expect not less than £1.6 million. No formula has been devised for the sharing of the £3 million special grants.

(*ii*) *Education Grants:* So far the grant estimated for primary and secondary education for the four-year period is £0.546 million. The Federal Government has not specified what criteria it used to determine how much grant it gives to each State. Of recent, the Government requires the Ministry of Education to submit its education development programme. This indicates that future grants may be tied to State Development Plan.

This figure will be increased in view of the Federal Government's new policy to assist education, particularly throughout the Northern States For instance, the Federal Government will spend £3.5 million for the expansion of primary education in the Northern States, and will also give financial assistance for secondary school expansion in the Northern States (£2.2 million). The grant for the development of technical education amounts to £1.8 million. No formula has been worked out on how these grants would go to the States. A token figure of 10t may be inserted for this source.

(*iii*) *Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Grants:*This block grant of £20,000 has already been received in the current year.

(*iv*) *State Secretariat:* A sum of £3 million has been earmarked for sharing equally amongst 9 States; this State's share therefore works out to £.333 million.

(*v*) *External Grants:* £50,000 is expected to be received from C.D.C. towards the South Chad Pilot project. A further £113,000 is also expected from O.D.M. towards the same scheme.

(*vi*) *Health Grants:* The Federal Government will, through the National Universities Commission, spend about £2 million for the provision of appropriate physical facilities to establishment of teaching hospitals and medical schools in the States. No decision has yet been taken on the amount to be spent in each State.

Therefore, it is appropriate to insert only a token financial provision of 10*t*.

(*e*) *Internal Commercial Bank Loans.*—The State will raise loans from various commercial banks to the tune of £2.5 million to finance Little Gombi-Damaturu road. Already £1.5 million has been raised, of which £1 million comes from the Barclays Bank D.C.O. and £0.5 million from the U.B.A. Loans from this source generate repayment burden within the same plan period 1970/74. This payment has to be met from our other sources of revenue e.g. budget surpluses. For instance it is unwise financially to negotiate a loan for as much as £4.5million from the banks if we have to provide for a repayment of another £2 million within the same plan period. Again it is belated to apply for a foreign loan to finance this project at present after the contract for the construction has been awarded. An economically sound feasibility report is a prerequisite for a successful loan negotiation with foreign governments and agencies. Again contractor finance is unacceptable. The last alternative is to fall back to utilizing our internal resources. If we are able to raise £2.5 million from the backs, the remaining £2 million could be mobilized internally inview of the administrative and political significance of this road, and the repaym nt capacity of the State for the loans from the banks.

* C.D.C. Commonwealth Development Corporation.
M.O.D. Ministry of Overseas Development.

(*f*) *Other Internal Receipts:*—(*i*) *Sale of Fertilizers* (£0.600 *million*)—The receipts from sale of fertilizers, grain, insecticides, etc. is estimated at £150,000 p.a. thus yielding a total capital receipt of £0.600 million during the four-year period.

(*ii*) *Capital Loan Repayments, Interests and Dividends.*—About £0.31 million will accrue to this State as returns on assets administered by Interim Common Services Agency on behalf of the six Northern States.

(*g*) *External Loan.*—(*a*) *World Bank Loan.*—(*i*) It is hoped to raise loans to finance the Kauwa-Mallam Fatori sector of the Maiduguri-Lake Chad road. This second phase of the project is expected to cost about £2.5 million. Since the State is to pay one-third of the cost, the total amount expected from the World Bank is £1.600 million approximately. Application will be submitted to the World Bank to finance the Billiri-Karim Lamido road when the full engineering feasibility studies are completed and the actual capital cost involved is known. Therefore, since only token provision is inserted for expenditure during the Plan period, the corresponding token figure may be inserted for revenue.

(*ii*) *Danish Loan Mambilla Project.*—The Danish Government has decided to give Nigeria a loan of £1 million. Out of this sum, the North-Eastern State government has applied for a loan of £166,000 to assist in establishing a tinned milk industry on the Mambilla Plateau. The amount will be used for further feasibility studies, purchase of plant and machinery, recruitment of experts as well as the associated operating costs. The North-Eastern State is to finance the remaining portion of the total cost of the project.

(*iii*) *USAID/IDA Loan.*—Under the USAID/IDA loan, the State is to finance 35% of the total capital cost of the project, while the IDA/USAID finance the remaining 65%. For the next two years the total value of loan for secondary (IDA) and Teachers Training projects (USAID) amount to £2,150,620 subject to confirmation by the agencies concerned. Since the State meets 35% of the cost, the total amount reimbursable by the IDA is £1.3975 million. Allowance has been made for the increasing costs of building materials to bring this amount to be reimbursed by these agencies to £1.470 million instead of £1.3975 million. This figure is to be checked with the officials of the IDA and USAID. The figure, however, excludes consultants fees which are paid by I.C.S.A. The USAID and IDA programme is scheduled to end after two years. After this period, the Ministry of Education will look for other sources of funds for education projects.

(*iv*) *Japanese Loan* (£2 *million*).—It is hoped to raise £2 million from the Japanese sources for the building of a textile industry in the State. An interim application for this loan has already been made through the Federal Ministry of Industries.

(*v*) *Water Resources Loan.*—A loan of £2.2 milion is to be raised for water resources development in the State. The Ministry of Finance, North-Eastern State, will approach the Federal Ministry of Finance for a loan for this project.

Conclusion:—From the foregoing it will be seen that the total estimated revenue is grossly on the lowside. But it is better to err on the side of realism. By the end of the plan period we will find that this state can mobilise more than £25.8 million for capital development.

SUMMARY OF SOURCES OF REVENUE

TABLE (1)

Source		*£ Million*
(*a*) Budget Surpluses		8,000
(*b*) Internal Development Loan		2,600
(*c*) Capital Loan from L.A.		2,000
(*d*) Federal Government & External Grants:—		
(*i*) Agriculture Grants	1. 6 mill. + 10t	2. 662+30t
(*ii*) Education Grants	0. 546 „ + 10	
(*iii*) Reconstruction grant	0. 020 „	
(*iv*) State Secretariat	.333 „	
(*v*) Teaching Hospital and and Medical Schools in the State	10t	
(*vi*) External Grants:		
C.D.C.	0.050	
O.D.M.	0.113	
(*e*) Internal Commercial Bank Loan		2. 5
(*f*) *Other Internal Receipts:—*		
(*i*) Sale of Fertilisers	£0.600 mill	0.631
(*ii*) Capital Loan, Repayment: Interest and Dividends	0.031 „	
(*g*) *External Loans.—*		
(*i*) Roads (World Bank)		1.660
(*ii*) Danish Loan Mambilla Project		0. 166
(*iii*) USAID/IDA Loans		1.470
(*iv*) Japanese Loan		2.000
(*v*) Water Resources Loan		2.200
(*vi*) Billiri-Karim Lamido projects		+10t
		£ 25. 889+40t

CHAPTER 3

TABLE (1a)

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1970-74

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. State Secretariat and other Administrative Buildings—£1, 344, 850.
2. Other Basic Administrative Infrastructures:—

	£
Judicial Buildings	451,000
Finance Buildings	141,500
Establishments	85,000
Miscellaneous Works (Mechanical and Electrical Projects)	715,650
Sub-Total General Administration	£ 2,738,000

Economic Sector:	
Agriculture	3,267,775
Co-operatives	862,225
Livestock	1,474,020
Forestry	750,000
Fishery	49,000
Industry	4,031,000
Commerce and Finance	100,000
Electricity Development	800,000
Road Development	10,970,500
Sub-Total Economic Sector	£ 22,304,500

Social Sector:	
Education	7,127,565
Health	3,133,000
Information Services	794,000
Social welfare	882,300
Town and Country Planning	600,000
Water Resources Development	2,705,400
Sub-Total Social Sector	£ 15,242,265
Grand Total all Sectors	£ 40,284,785

TABLE (b) COMPARATIVE % OF TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR

Sector	Planned Capital Expenditure £	% Total Capital Expenditure £40,338,785 £
Economic	22,304,520	55.3
Social	15,341,265	37.8
Administrative	2,738,000	7.0
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	40,284,785	100%

TABLE (c) DETAILS OF SECTOR BY PROGRAMMES

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION (7%)

Programme (1)	(1) *Planned Expenditure £ Million*	(2) *As % of the Total Capital Expenditure of £40.338 Million Percent*
State Secretariat and Other Administrative Buildings	1.738	3.4
Other Basic Administrative Infrastructure ...	1.393	3.6
Sub-Total ... ... £	2.738	7%
ECONOMIC SECTOR (55.3%)		
Agriculture and Co-operative	4.130	10.14
Livestock, Forestry and Fishery	2.273	5.436
Industry, Commerce and Finance	4.131	10.24
Electricity Development	0.800	1.94
Road Development	10.970	27.56
Sub-Total ... ... £	22.304	55.3%
SOCIAL SECTOR (37.8%)		
Education	7.127	17.66
Health	3.133	7.75
Information	0.794	2.08
Social Welfare	0.882	2.19
Town and Country Planning	0.600	1.47
Water Development	2.705	6.73
Sub-Total ... ... £	15.242	37.88
Grand Total ... ... £	40.284	100%

TABLE (2)

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Programme	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	973/74	*£' Million Total 1970/74*
GENERAL ADMINITRATION	£	£	£	£	£
Secretary to the Military Government's Office	217,850	688,000	327,000	112,000	1,344,850
Judicial	101,000	149,000	141,000	60,000	451,000
Other Government Buildings:					
(*i*) Finance	77,500	41,000	14,000	9,000	141,500
(*ii*) Establishments	22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000
Mechanical and Electrical Projects (Miscelleneous Works)	178,750	251,500	166,500	118,900	715,650
Sub-Total £	597,100	1,161,500	665,500	268,900*	2,738,000
ECONOMIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture and Co-operatives:					
Agriculture	798,925	840,400	796,950	831,500	3,267,775
Co-operative	136,700	215,200	412,000	98,325	862,225
Sub-total Agric. and Co-operative £	935,625	1,055,600	1,208,950	929,825	4,130,000
Livestock, Forestry and Fishing:					
Livestock	410,620	367,800	348,300	347,300	1,474,020
Forestry	214,000	200,000	185,000	151,000	750,000
Fishery	8,000	12,500	13,500	15,000	49,000
Sub-total Livestock, Forestry and Fishery £	632,620	580,300	546,800	513,300	2,273,020
Economic Planning, Trade and Industry	278,400	280,000	2.030,000	1,442,600	4,031,000
Road Development (Transport)	2,179,900 +20t	2,597,650 +20t	2,379,000 +20t	1,828,000 +20t	10,970,500 —
Commerce and Finance	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
Electricity Development	290,000	170,000	170.000	170,000	800,000
Sub-Total Economic Sector £	4,316,545 +10t	4,683,550 +10t	6,334,750 +10t	4,983,725 +10t	22,304,520

SUMMARY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1970/74

Programme	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	*Total 1970/74*
SOCIAL SECTOR:	£	£	£	£	£
Water Resources Development	717,500	878,500	660,500	448,900	2,705,400
Town and Country Planning	100,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	600,000
Education	2,321,295	10t	10t	10t	7,127,565
Health	378,000	1,499,000	798,000	458,000	3,133,000
Information Services	223,700 +30t	192,100	149,600	122,100	794,000
Social Welfare	631,300	150,300	19,500	81,200	882,300
Sub-total Social Sector £	4,371,295 +30t	2,919,900 +10t	1,777,600 +10t	1,260,200 +10t	15,242,265 —
Grand Total £	9,285,440 +30t	9,583,350 +10t	8,777,850 +10t	6,512,825 +10t	40,284,785 +10t

*Summation should be increased by £45,000 (Purchase of Aircraft). *See* Notes overleaf.

Notes:—(i) **Road Development: Add 20t to each of the figure under 1970/74. To obtain £10,970,500, add £1,986,500 to the summation of the provisions under 1970/74. i.e. to £8,954,000.**

(ii) **Expenditure cannot be realistically phased beyond 1970.**

(iii) **Information: Compensation to be paid to the Bornu Local Authority is designated by 10*r*.**

(iv) Economic Sector:*—Sub-total may not add up to £22.30¼ million for the same reason as in *note*, above. In this case it adds up to £21,136,970+40*r

(v) **The assumed underspending or shippage is about £4.5 million (12% of of the size of the plan).**

***The total does not add up to £40,284,785 since certain projects are not phased and are designated 10*r*.**

CHAPTER 4
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

TABLE (3)
SUMMARY OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
1. State Secretariat and other Government Buildings ...	217,850	688,000	327,000	112,000	1,344,850
2. Judicial Buildings ...	101,000	149,000	141,000	60,000	451,000
3. Finance Projects	77,500	41,000	14,000	9,000	141,500
4. Establishment Projects ...	22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000
5. Mechanical and Electrical Projects	178,750	251,500	166,500	118,900	715,650
Total	£ 597,100	1,161,500	665,500	268,900	2,738,000

CHAPTER 4

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In the plan period a sum of £2.738 million has been earmarked for various administrative overheads in the State. Of this figure about £1.344 million will be spent on the establishment of the State Secretariat and the provision of office accommodation in the administrative areas in the provinces. Other group of projects included in the expenditure allocated to administrative overheads amount to £1.394 million, analysed as follows:—

	£
Judicial Buildings	451,000
Finance Buildings	141,500
Miscellaneous Works (Mechanical and Electrical Projects)	715,650
Establishment Projects	85,000

(A) Establishment of State Secretariat and other Administrative Infrastructures.

Project One—State Secretariat.—At present many government offices are occupying rented buildings. This is costing the government quite a fortune in the form of rent charges. Even so, the offices are not adequate and a number of government departments are occupying buildings not ideal for use as offices. Where no rents are paid, such as for the buildings belonging to the Bornu Local Authority which are lent voluntarily, it cannot be disputed that administrative efficiency could be adversely affected. It is therefore necessary to restore these buildings back to the Local Authority.

2. When the States were created, nearly a quarter of a million was set aside for the creation of a modest administrative infrastructure. Of this sum about, £68,000 was set aside specifically for the State Secretariat. From this sum was met payment for offices and housing accommodation rented by Government.

3. It is thus, necessary to build during this four-year plan period a modest permanent Secretariat. In addition to this, it is necessary to provide offices in the provinces as follows:—

BAUCHI PROVINCE:
- (*a*) Touring Officer's Office, Toro
- (*b*) Divisional Office, Bauchi
- (*c*) Touring Officer's Office, Ningi
- (*d*) Divisional Office, Kaltungo.

SARDAUNA PROVINCE:
- (*a*) Conference Room
- (*b*) Divisional Office, Mubi
- (*c*) Touring Officer's Office, Gwoza
- (*d*) Divisional Office and Local Treasury, Gembu.

4. *Replacement of Motor Vehicles.*—The capital expenditure is £18,000.

5. *Additional Motor Vehicles.*—The estimated expenditure during the plan period is £6,850.

6. *Administrative Area Office.*—More offices will be built when the proposed local reforms are being implemented.

Total capital expenditure for all these five projects during the plan period is estimated at £1.344 million. This sum includes £45,000 earmarked for the purchase of aircraft for communication within the state. (*See* summary overleaf).

TABLE (4)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

STATE SECRETARIAT AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS (SECRETARY TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT'S OFFICE

HEAD 991 and 992:	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
1101. State Secretariat	—	633,000	300,000	24,000	975,000*
1202. Government House Buildings	180,000	20,000	—	—	200,000
8101. Replacement of Motor Vehicles	6,000	10,000	2,000	—	18,000
9101. Additional Motor Vehicles	6,850	—	—	—	6,850
1102. Administrative Area Offices Buildings	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
1103. Purchase of Aircraft	10r	10r	10r	10r	45,000
TOTAL ... ... £	217,850 +10r	688,000 +10r	327,000 +10r	112,000 +10r	1,344,850

*Total cost for building six blocks including consultant fees is £1,170,000, but initially only four blocks including the professional consultant fees can be accommodated under this provision. The estimated cost of this is over £900,000.

(B) JUDICIAL BUILDINGS

High Court House:—*I(a) Court Room.*—The four court rooms and judges' chambers when completed in 1974 will be available for the use of the following judicial officers:—

1. The Chief Justice of the North-Eastern State.
2. Two judges of the High Court.
3. One Chief Magistrate.

(*b*) Administrative Offices. There will be rooms built in the High Court building to house the administrative officers of the Judicial Department which is composed of the High Court Division and the Area Courts Division. Both these divisions are already functioning, with full necessary of the staff needed, under a Chief Registrar as the head of the department. On the administrative side, only the Chief Registrar is a professional officer, while the rest of the staff consist of a Senior Registrar, Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Senior Inspectors of Area Courts, Inspectors of Area Courts, Assistant Inspectors of Area Courts, Clerical Assistants and so on.

125 *Area Court Houses*:—There are 141 Area Courts already functioning throughout the State fully staffed with judges and other required court personel. These 125 court houses proposed for construction are needed to replace a number existing old and dilapitated court houses.

8 *Magistrates Courts*:—There will be two Magistrates' Courts constructed in each province. Each Magistrate Court is to be presided over by one Magistrate, who is a professional officer, and his administrative set up will consist of one court registrar who will be also a Deputy sheriff and a minimum staff of about eight officers. At present, there are two Magistrates on the staff of the Judicial Department and two more are expected to be recruited during 1969-70 and by the time the construction of the eight Magistrates Courts are completed four more Magistrates would be available for recruitment. It is anticipated that any additional non-professional staff needed for these court registries would be available for recruitment on the completion of the projects.

4 *Area Courts Inspectors Offices*:—*I.2* There are four Inspectorate Offices already functioning in each provincial capital. These come under the Area Courts Division. They have no premises of their own, but have been provided limited space in the Provincial Offices. The inspectorates Office is manned by one Inspector of Area Courts, one Assistant Inspector of Area Courts and a staff of about five officers. They fulfil certain statutory duties provided in the Area Court Edict of 1968 in respect of Area Courts situated throughout the State.

III FUNDS—SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR FINANCING THE PLAN:

The only source for financing the project (of putting up the Judicial building) is the Government of North-Eastern State.

The Government of North-Eastern State has taken a policy decision to provide the necessary funds needed for the construction of these judicial buildings spread over a period of about three years from 1970/71 to 1972/73.

IV—Assumption.—(*a*) The High Court exercises original and appellate jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases throughout the North-Eastern State of Nigeria which has a population of about 7,813,353. It holds assizes at regular intervals in each provincial capital.

(*b*) 125 *Area Courts Houses.*—There are altogether 141 Area Courts already functioning throughout the North-Eastern State. Only 125 courts houses are to be constructed to replace old and dilapidated ones. The construction of these new courts could be distributed as follows:—

(I) BORNU PROVINCE:

There are 37 courts in this Province serving a population of about 2,853,355. It is proposed to build up 31 new court houses to be distributed as follows:—

(*a*) Bornu Emirate or Division	19 new court houses
(*b*) Dikwa Emirate or Division	4 new court houses
(*c*) Biu Division	5 new court houses
(*d*) Fika Division	2 new court houses
(*e*) Bedde Division	1 new court, houses
Total	31 new court houses

(II) BAUCHI PROVINCE:

There are 54 Courts in this Province serving a population of about 2,496,329. It is proposed to put up 50 new court houses to be distributed as follows:—

(*a*) Bauchi Division	19 new court houses
(*b*) Gombe Division	18 new court houses
(*c*) Katagum Division	13 new court houses
Total	50 new court houses

(III) SARDAUNA PROVINCE:

There are 21 Courts in this Province Serving a population of about 878,271. It is proposed to put up 25 new courts to be distributed as follows:—

(*a*) Northern Division	10 new courts
(*b*) Southern Division	9 new courts
Total	19 new courts

(IV) ADAMAWA PROVINCE:

There are 26 Area Courts in this Province serving a population of about 1,585,200. It is proposed to put up 25 new courts to be distributed as follows:—

(*a*) Adamawa Division	14 new court houses
(*b*) Muri Division	8 new court houses
(*c*) Numan Division	3 new court houses
Total	25 new court houses

(*c*) 8 *New Magistrate's Courts Houses.*—It is proposed to construct altogether eight Magistrates' Courts houses throughout the North-Eastern State. They would be distributed as follows:—

(I) BORNU PROVINCE:

There will be two new magistrates' court houses constructed within the Bornu Province to serve a population of about 2,853,555. One court house will be put up in the State capital at Maiduguri, and the other at some vital divisional headquarters such as Potiskum or Nguru.

(II) BAUCHI PROVINCE:

There will be two new magistrates' court houses constructed within the Bauchi Province to serve a population of about 2,496,329. One court house will be put up in the provincial capital at Bauchi, and the other at some vital divisional headquarters such sa Gombe or Azare.

(III) ADAMAWA PROVINCE:

There will be two new magistrates' court houses constructed within the Adamawa Province to serve a population of about 1,585,200. One court house will be put up in the provincial capital at Yola and the other at some vital divisional headquarters such as Numan or Jalingo.

(IV) SARDAUNA PROVINCE:

There will be two new magistrates' court houses constructed within the Sardauna Province to serve a population of about 878,271. One court house will be put up in the provincial capital at Mubi and the other at some divisional headquarters such as Ganye or Gwoza.

(*d*) *Area Courts Inspectors, Office.*—Four Area Courts Inspectors' Offices are to be constructed one in each provincial capital, to be distributed as follows:—

(I) BORNU PROVINCE:

The area Courts Inspectors' Office at Maiduguri will serve 37 area courts situated throughout the Bornu Province with a population of 2,853,555.

(II) BAUCHI PROVINCE:

The Area Courts Inspectors' Office at Bauchi will serve 54 Area Courts situated throughout the Province with a populatin of about 2,496,329.

(III) ADAMAWA PROVINCE:

The Area Courts Inspectors Office at Yola will serve 26 Area Courts situated throughout the Province with a population of about 1,585,200.

(IV) SARDAUNA PROVINCE:

The Area Courts Inspector's Office at Mubi will serve 21 Area Courts situated throughout the Province with a population of about 878,271.

V—Cost—Benefit Analysis.—The project is non-profit earning. The Judiciary is one of the organs of the state solely concerned with the administration of justice.

VI—Rules and Procedure for Implementation.—The Ministry of Works would be responsible for the execution of the project. It will provide the design for the implementation of the plan. The factors that may delay the execution of the plan could be put as follows:—

(*a*) Non-availability of funds anticipated from the Government of North-Eastern State.

(*b*) Non-availability of the design.

(*c*) Non-availability of essential building materials.

TABLE (5)
JUDICIAL BUILDINGS

Head No. 994	Project Title	197071	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
		£	£	£	£	£
1101. (1)	*One High Court House:* To include four Court rooms judges' Chambers and other necessary offices to be executed in two parts spread over 2/3 years 1971/74	—	50,000	50,000	—	100,000
1201. (2)	*125 Area Court Houses at £5,000 each:* To be built within a period of 10 years at the rate of 12 area court houses in financial year. ...	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	240,000
1102. (3)	*8 Magistrates' Courts at £8,000 each:* To constructed at vital places all over the State 2 in 1970/71 2 in 1971/72 and 3 in 1972/73 ...	16,000	24,000	24,000	—	64,000
1203. (4)	*4 Area Courts Inspectors' Offices at £4,000 each:* To be constructed at vital places all over the State—2 in 1970/71 and 2 in 1971/72 ...	8,000	8,000	—	—	16,000
994.	*Head:*					
1103. (5)	State Council Chamber	14,000	7,000	7,000	—	28,000
995.	*Head:*					
2101. (6)	*Sharia Courts of Appeal House Improvements*	3,000	—	—	—	3,000
	TOTAL	£ 101,000	149,000	141,000	60,000	451,000

(C) MINISTRY OF FINANCE 1970-74 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

HEAD 991:

Treasury and Revenue Offices

Project 1.—It is proposed that wherever possible revenue and treasury offices should be housed in the same building in order to improve general efficiency. By this, the two divisions can be integrated gradually. Therefore, offices will be built in all main centres of the State at a total cost of £65,000, but a provision of £60,500 is made during the present plan period.

Central Stores Buildings

Project 2.—It is proposed to put up one building to house the offices of the Central Stores Headquarters; the stationery stores, type-writer repair workshop and the unallocated stores which are at present scattered at various rented Buildings in the town. A suitable site has been found near the Railway station and the cost of the proposed building is estimated at £250,000. Only £70,000 have been allocated during this plan period.

Additional Motor Vehicles

Project 3.—It is proposed to purchase a delivery van for the Central Stores in order that ministries may be supplied their requirements more speedily. Also, Revenue and Treasury Divisions require landrovers for touring the rural areas for tax collection drive and cash disbursement to local and sub-treasuries respectively. The total cost for all the vehicles is £6,500.

Project 4.—Some accounting equipments have been purchased at a total cost of £4,500

*(*See* phasing of expenditure overleaf).

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
FINANCE PROJECTS

TABLE (6)

Project No. *Head* 993	*Title*	*Estimated Expenditure* 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-74
		£	£	£	£	£
*1105	Treasury and Revenue Office	19,500	18,000	14,000	9,000	60,500
1201	Central Stores Building	50,000	2,000	—	—	70,000
9102	Additional Motor Vehicles	3,500	3,000	—	—	6,500
1101	Accounting Machine	4,500	—	—	—	4,500
	TOTAL ... ... £	77,500	41,000	18,500	9,000	141,500

*For Maiduguri, Gombe, Bauchi, Yola, Mubi, Potiskum and Nguru.

(D) –MINISTRY OF ESTABLISHMENT AND TRAINING
STAFF TRAINING EXTENSION

TABLE (7)

Project No. *Head* 991	*Title*	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1970-74
		£	£	£	£	£
1104	Building and Equipment	22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000

It is proposed to expand the Potiskum Clerical Training Centre, by providing more clerical and secretarial courses. This would result in putting up more buildings for students and staff.

The total cost involved is £85, 000 for the four year period.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
FINANCE PROJECTS

TABLE (8)

Head 993 *No.*	*Project Title*	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
		£	£	£	£	£
*1105.	Treasury and Revenue Offices	19,500	18,000	14,000	9,000	65,000
1201.	Central Stores Buildings ...	50,000	20,000	—	—	70,000
9102.	Additional Motor Vehicles ...	3,500	3,000	—	—	6,500
1101.	Accountng Machine	4,500	—	—	—	4,500
	Total ... ... £	77,500	41,000	18,500	9,000	141,500

*For Maiduguri, Gombe, Bauchi, Yola, Mubi, Potiskum and Nguru.

MINISTRY OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND TRAINING
(D) STAFF TRAINING EXTENSION

TABLE (9)

Head 991 *No.*							
1104.	Building and Equipment	—	22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000
	Total ... ... £	—	22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000

(E) Miscellaneous Works—*Mechanical and Electrical Division*

Under the above programme, the Ministry of Works and Survey is determined to reduce the cost of repairs and the overhaul of its plants and vehicles. Also with the expansion of the ministry of works' Mechanical and Electrical Department to ensure its activities reach the remotest parts of the State, it is important that the existing facilities be improved.

Main Projects

Project 4101-*State Workshop.*—Under the present arrangement the Government is almost entirely dependent on the Interim Common Serivices Agency, Kaduna, and some other privately owned garage facilities for all major overhaul and repair. The proposal to wind up the I.C.S.A. Workshop in Kaduna and the expected bigger volume of work in respect of ageing vehicles and additional plants necessary to cater for the higher tempo of work, necessitates the formation of central workshop facilities in the State itself. It is envisaged that the state workshop should cater for all the basic needs for overhaul and repair for all the basic types of plants and vehicles. Thus the workshop should basically comprise of:—

(*i*) Engine shop equiped with facilities for tuning, drilling, shaping and grinding machine components along with mechanical handling equipments and press.
(*ii*) Blacksmithy and welding shop equipped with blacksmith's tools and welding equipment.
(*iii*) Compressor room and tyre repair shop.
(*iv*) Body repair shop including compressor operated spray painting equipment.
(*v*) Electrical shop and battery room.
(*vi*) Airconditioner and refridgerator workshop.

Thus total of £155, 700 estimated for the State Workshop is to be phased over four years and though the initial expenditure is quite high, it is reasonable to assume that it is a worthwhile venture. The need for a state workshop is considered in the light of the major requirements of this service by whole State, embracing all the ministries of the Government.

The schedule of work of the project can be stated in the following order:—

(*i*) Survey and choice of a proper location considering the various requirements like land, power, expected load centre and communications facilities.
(*ii*) Construction of the various buildings on the basis of design layouts.
(*iii*) Choice of the machinery involved and placing the orders.
(*iv*) Installation of the machine.

The necessary supervisory personnel and skilled workmen will have to be collected from the existing workshop facilities and trade training centres.

Project 9101-*Replacement of Plants and Vehicles.*—It is proposed to replace the existing old plants and vehicles gradually by new ones. The replacements will of course be guided by the boarding results for old vehicles.

The economy of these replacements are fully justified considering the amount of expenses incurred to lost time for vehicles under constant repair, the huge maintenance charges and extra cost of fuel required per work load mile.

The estimates are based on a knowledge of the number of unserviceable vehicles of the ministry awaiting boarding results.

Project 9102-*Additional Plants and vehicles.*—In view of the fact that within a short time the activities of the ministry are going to be very much enchanced due to construction of new road and workshop facilities additional to the fact that the original allocation of a number of plants and vehicles were not to the required strength, it is necessary to purchase additional machines to meet up the deficiency.

The expected increase in number of staff to operate these should be available in the State.

Project 3101-*Improvement of Provincial Mechanical Worshop.*—Going by the general principle of improving the workshop facilities all over the State, it would be necessary not to depend entirely on the central state workshop to take care of all categories of repairs. Minor repairs must be effected at the Provincial Workshop to economise presure in the Central workshop and economise on transport charges. Thus the existing staff in the provincial Workshop could be utilised gradually to work with more skilled jobs at the primary levels.

Project 9201-*Fixed Plants Replacement in Government Hospital and Educational Institutions.*—This caters for replacement of fixed plants and equipments of other ministries by the Ministry of Works.

Project 9202-*Mechanical:—Wood-Work Shop.—Fixed Plant Replacement.*—For replacement of old and unserviceable machinery in the mechanical and wood-workshop.

Project 3201-*Survey Tools and Equipment.*—The importance of this project cannot be over emphasized in view of new grounds to broken into for future development.

Project 3202-*Survey Drawing Office and Equipment.-Project* 3103-*Materials Laboratory.*– The existing materials laboratory at Bauchi was set up some five years ago as a field laboratory. It is not a materials laboratory in the sense of the word. It is more or less a soils laboratory. With the existing facilities, only a limited number of tests on soils can be carried out mainly for road construction purposes. There is no arrangement to test soils for bearing capacity. Testing of cement, aggregates and concrete cannot be carried out either. It is the purpose of the present extensions to incorporate facilities so that all sorts of test materials of construction could be carried out at the laboratory.

Project 5101-*Wiring of Government Buildings etc.:* £29,850.—this is allocated to meet the cost of wiring a number of Government buildings.

*(*See* Summary of Projects Overleaf)

TABLE (10)
MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROJECTS (MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

Head 997	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
4101. State Workshop Phase I	43,000	50,000	50,000	12,700	155,700
9101. Replacement of Plant Vehicles	75,000	70,000	70,000	76,000	291,000
9102. Additional Plan and Vehicles	10,000	80,000	20,000	18,000	128,000
6101. Air Conditioners: Purchase and Installation	7,500	4,500	—	—	12,000
3101. Improvement of Provincial Mechanical Workshop facilities	3,000	3,500	2,000	2,000	10,500
5101. Wiring of Government Buildings	17,850	4,000	4,000	4,000	29,850
9202. Mechanical and Wood Workshop fixed plant replacement	—	5,500	—	—	5,500
9201. Other Ministries Fized Plant Replacement	6,800	10,000	10,000	600	27,400
3201. Survey Tools and Equipment	10,000	10,000	6,500	—	26,500
3202. Survey Drawing Office Equipment	5,600	2,000	2,000	3,600	13,200
3103. Extension to Materials Laboratory	—	12,000	2,000	2,000	16,000
Grand Total ... ... £	178,750	251,500	166,500	118,900	715,650

Note.—4202(Fridge and Air Conditioners Workshop at Maiduguri merged with Subhead 4101).

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC SECTOR

TABLE (11)

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC SECTOR

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Agriculture	789,925	840,400	796,950	831,500	3,267,775
2. Co-operatives	136,700	215,200	412,000	98,325	862,225
3. Livestock	410,620	367,800	348,300	347,300	1,474,020
4. Forestry	214,000	200,000	185,000	151,000	750,000
5. Fishery	8,000	12,500	13,500	15,000	49,000
6. Industry	278,400	270,000	2,030,000	1,442,600	4,031,000
7. Commerce and Finance	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
8. Electricity Development	290,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	800,000
9. Road Development	2,179,900 +10t	2,597,650 +10t	2,379,000 +10t	1,828,000 +10t	10,970,500
SUB-TOTAL ... ... £	4,316,545 +10t	5,501,950 +10t	6,334,750 +10t	4,983,725 +10t	22,304,520

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC SECTOR

(A) Agricultural Services Division

Project 1—*Agricultural Centres.*—It is proposed to rename Farm Centres as Agricultural Centres. These centres are sited on major soil types of the state and provide opportunities for field experimentation (results of which will be applicable to the improvement of agricultural practices in surrounding areas). They are also used for seed multiplication as well and they can serve as administrative and supporting centres for agricultural stores, mechanical trials, workshops etc.

There are 13 centres (one in Bornu, three in Bauchi, four in Adamawa and five in Sardauna Provinces) at varying stages of development. Various improvements and in some cases expansion are needed to keep pace with the increasing demand for the various services being offered from these centres as development continues. Improvement for water supplies, fencing and in some cases acquisition of more land are the major fields where substantial expenditure will be necessary. It is estimated that £34,000 will be needed for this part of the project during the development period.

Two important agricultural areas, around Potiskum and Biu do not have Agricultural Centres. It is therefore important that a start be made by providing two centres for these two areas. It is proposed to acquire 60 acres in each of the two places concerned. Expenditure will be required to cover land compensation, clearing and fencing, provision of water supply, labour lines and small stores. This will cost £4,500 in each of the two sites.

The total cost of the whole project within the four years is £43,000.

Project 2—*Soil Conservation.*—Soil conservation is an essential part of good farming and is basically the responsibility of the farmer who can carry out many normal and routine conservation measures with his own resources under the guidance of the extension worker.

However, there are several areas where large scale erosion problems exist. It is most essential that such areas be reclaimed and properly protected from further degeneration through a system of properly designed structures. This field is clearly beyond the farmers and it is incumbent on the Government to provide such services which are beyond the capability of farmers. This will ensure the conservation and protection of the land resources of the state in those areas where various forms of erosion are posing serious dangers. Staff training is proceeding at both Mubi and Jos soil conservation schools. The staff situation will be strong enough to cope with fairly large conservation works in several areas by the beginning of the plan period. Also this project will be implemented in full co-operation with plantation and range land programme of the Forestry and Veterinary Divisions of this Ministry. It is therefore proposed to conserve some 20,000 acres between 1970 and 1974. It is expected that in the areas concerned farmers will participate in these ventures to some extent as they have been doing in certain Parts of Sardauna Province. It is therefore anticipated that large tracts of land can be conserved at half the cost if everything were done by the Government. Thus £57,000 is estimated to be sufficient for the proposal.

However, it will be necessary to purchase additional equipment and plant and machinery. The cost of these are as follows:—

	£
1. Surveying equipment	750
2. Drawing office equipment	250
3. Tractors and implements	10,000
4. One land rover	1,500
Total	12,500

The total cost of the soil conservation during the plan period will be about £70,000

Project* 3—*Fruit and Vegetable Gardens.—Increased production of fruits and vegetables is of primary importance for improving the diet of the population and providing supplementary cash income. This project was not implemented satisfactorily in the past largely due to the fact that it was stipulated that gardens were to be established in association with farm institutes and in many cases the farm institutes were not sited in places where adequate water supply would be available. Although the objective of the project (viz: to supply improved planting material and by demonstration, encourage irrigated gardening and planting of fruit trees) was basically sound, the avenue for implementation was rather too narrow, it is therefore most important that this new version of the project should be based on practically feasible and more realistic objectives.

The importance of the project has been briefly outlined and it is proposed to embark on a modified approach along the following lines:—

(*i*) After a survey of all existing Government and L.A. orchards, nurseries, and gardens a decision will be made to retain the good cases and improve upon their existing standards and bad ones will be completely abandoned.

New emphasis will be placed on these aspects:—

- (*a*) Raising of good fruit tree seedlings.
- (*b*) Demonstration of orchards with proper cultural practices.
- (*c*) Introduction of vegetable production to supplement and make the nurseries and orchards more economic propositions right from onset. It is estimated that £5,000 will be required for implementing this part of the project.

(*ii*) To complement the above and at the same time expand the project where-ever desirable, it is proposed to set up four large nurseries at the cost of £2,500 each. This will ensure an adequate supply of budded seedlings of fruit trees to cope with a definitely increasing demand which will still increase considerably hand in hand with efforts to be pursued as outlined in (*i*) above. The question of supplying vegetable seeds will also be incorporated into this part.

(*iii*) It is also known that this is the type of project where co-operative effort can be easily encouraged and that many farmers in various parts of the state will easily participate and are in fact demanding joint help in this direction. It is therefore proposed to start five co-operatively managed fruit and vegetable gardens in suitable locations at a cost of £1,250 each. This part of the project will cost the Government another £5,000 during the plan period. All supplies for this venture will be provided in kind and interested farmers will be expected to contribute labour and such other resources which are within their means.

Thus the whole of this project will cost over £20,000 over the plan period. The benefits which will accrue to the society from this project will be considerable in view of its potential in improving the quality of the diet and providing a means of extra income to the farmers. This part of Government effort in agricultural endeavour has not received adequate attention up to now.

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usually
1 [illegible]

This project should therefore be given a high priority.

Project* 4 —*Tree Crops Development.—Coffee production on the Mambilla Plateau is assuming special importance to the economy of this state. In 1968 production of arabica coffee reached 80 tons. It will be in the interest of this state as well as the country as a whole to encourage the expansion of this crop because of the high value of arabica coffee in the world market. To increase overall production, it will be necessary to increase distribution of young seedlings to the farmers and demonstrate improved cultural practices and perhaps most important of all to ensure that high quality is maintained. Further details on the question of number of seedlings to be raised annually and production methods will have to be worked out later. It is however proposed that funds to the tune of £27,500 should be set aside for this part of the project.

As the North-Eastern State has a number of different soil types and climatic regions the possibilities of introducing exotic tree crops should be fully explored. The yield potentials of kola, palm tree, dates and perhaps rubber as well can be investigated by planting these trees in various areas within the State. This Ministry is already trying to co-operate with Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria on the question of training staff for such specialised type of work. In any case this approach will help in deversifying output and spreading risks. It is estimated that this part of the project will cost some £4,500.

Project 5. *Fertilizer Purchase and Distribution.*—This has been one of most successful projects in the first five years (1962/68) development plan. Remarkable success has been achieved in the field of fertilizer distribution and it is anticipated that the demand for fertilizer will continue. It is proposed to continue the sale of fertilizers to farmers at subsidised rates. However, if co-operative societies are able to establish loans in kind throughout their societies, the value of sales would rise at considerably greater rate, in which case it may be necessary to review this project from time to time throughout the plan period. Whatever happens the project will not suffer from any setbacks. The case for rapidly expanding this programme stems from two considerations:—

(*a*) It has been clearly shown that the use of various fertilizers on the major crops result in substantial increases in yield. (× ec. [illegible] ?)

(*b*) It is essential to maintain soil fertility if agricultural production is to increase continually with intensification of farming. For instance it has been calculated that for every 200 tons of groundnuts produced an equivalent of about 12 tons of sulphur phosphate is removed from the soil.

Due partly to the relatively low total quantities being imported the price of fertilizers to the farmers tends to be high. Hence the need to continue subsidizing the sale of fertilizers to our farmers. A subsidy therefore becomes an important and integral part of the programme. The element of subsidy will, however, be constantly under review and reduced when it is appropriate to do so, after considering all the factors involved.

This project then allows for the purchase, storage and distribution costs estimated at £32 per ton for 6,500 8,000 10,000 and 13,000 tons of fertilizers during the plan period, (1970/74) respectively.

The change in timing of the plan has made it necessary to increase the financial provision for this project by some £300,000.

The total financial provision for this project now becomes £1,200,000, £208,000 £256, 000, £320,000 and £416,000 from the first to the fourth year of the plan period. It is important to note that at least half of the amount being requested for this project will be realized as revenue on resale of the fertilizers to farmers.

Project 6. *Insecticide Distribution.*—This project was originally meant to make insecticides and sprayers available to cotton farmers at subsidized distribution and its continuation is desireable in the overall interest of the cotton industry. It must be remembered that the insecticide does not by itself increase the yield of cotton. It simply prevents a potentially good crop from being destroyed by insect attack. Consequently insecticide should only be used in a good crop of cotton which is planted early, well cultivated and to which adequate quantities of manures had been applied and where the extra costs of spraying will be more than offset by additional benefits derived by protecting the crop from insect damage. In addition to these limitations, the use of insecticides on cotton can only be profitable if the insecticide is sprayed efficiently to cover the entire crop on a farm. Is has now been recognised that the full success of the insecticide distribution programme of the last development plan was mainly retarded by some of the factors and limitations outlined above. Some lessons have been learnt and it is now proposed to continue the programme in the following modified form:—

(*a*) Approved insecticides will continue to be sold to cotton growers at subsidized rate. But sales should now be through agents as is the case with fertilizer distribution rather than direct sales to farmers. This proposal will ensure that private financing provides an important economic link between farmers and the Ministry.

(*b*) Spraying services will be offered by the extension services using small motorized sprayers in selected areas of concentrated cotton production. The ultimate aim will be to train selected farmers or suitable agents to take over the function.

(*c*) Farmers throughout this State are presently facing great difficulties in getting adequate supplies of other insecticides. This problem is becoming particularly serious with the distribution and storage of plant insecticides and fungicides. It is therefore proposed to expand this programme to cover the distribution of other agricultural chemicals rather than limiting the whole project to cotton insecticides as was the case in the last plan.

The following costs are estimated to cover the project during the four-years period.

	£
(*i*) Purchase of cotton insecticides	24,000
(*ii*) Spraying equipment	4,500
(*iii*) Demonstrative costs	4,000
(*iv*) Purchase of other insecticides for resale	7,625
	40,125

At least 50% of the costs of this programme will be realized as revenue after the resale of the chemicals.

Bt. reasons

Project 7. *Development of Extension Services.*—This project may be considered as the central pivot from which almost all aspects of agricultural field work emanate in our efforts to spread the ideas of modern farming to the farmers. This project is inter-wined with every other project. It is therefore decided to accord top priority to it.

Formerly there were two projects which covered crop demonstration and development of extension services. It is thought that the best approach is to have all matters directly connected with extension work placed under one project. This is because it is not practically justified to divorce the integral parts of one extension service from one another. Pooling together with financial and other resources available will provide some extra measure of flexibility which will be vital to the successful re-organisation and implementation of our extension programme. Apart from expenditure that will definitely be incurred on some fundamental and orthodox methods of approach, large funds will be required to expand the crop demonstration programme, extension demonstration units with village extension officers:—

(*i*) It is proposed to expand the crop demonstration programme from the present level of one demonstration plot per 750 farming families to one demonstration plot per 500 farming farmilies by the end of the plan. This will cost £35,000.

(*ii*) 30 village extension offices which will consist of small office and store each, will also be built during the plan period. At £600 each the total cost for this part of the project is estimated at £18,000.

(*iii*) In addition, it is proposed to purchase more equipment in the form of slides and cineprojectors and duplicating machines. The estimate for this is £1,000 per province giving a total of £4,000.

(*iv*) Other expenses to be incurred in connection with extension services are estimated at the conservative figure of £6,000. The total cost of this project will be £63,000.

Project 8. *Development of Mechanization.*—In the previous development plan, considerable investigation was done into the possibilities of mechanization of agriculture. A report on this has been writtenby the USAID engineer. His observations and recommendations are relevant to the problem of mechanization facing our agricultural industry.

GET

Agricultural Services Division—Fisheries

Project 9. *Lake Chad Fishing.*—Development will depend to a large extent on availability of staff, but work will continue on introduction and construction of improved boats, on production and marketing of salt fish and continued investigation and introduction where economical of motor-powered boats. In addition the possibility of a small scale frozen fish trade from Baga will be undertaken.

Total cost £27,000.

Project 10. *River and Pond Fishing.*—This forms two separate projects under the former Government but no provision was passed to this state in 1968. Even in the previous plan period development of these important resources was very limited due to lack of staff. Even now availability of state staff and federal staff, will determine what can be achieved in the next few years.

Whilst detailed proposals cannot be given it would be wise to earmark some £21,500 for this work over the period.

Total cost £21,5000

NB. Project 11-18 are explained elsewhere, under Irrigation Services Division.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1970-74) FOR THE NORTH-EASTERN STATE

Introduction

1.1. Full exploitation of the agricultural potential of the North-Eastern State requires the development of water resources of the state for irrigation, together with the control of floods to prevent annual inundation of the fertile lands along the rivers in the Benue valley. In addition, suitably located dams on the rivers Gongola, Benue and Hawal can provide sufficient hydro-electric power in this power deficient state. The storage reservoirs would also improve the dry season flow regime of the rivers and thus open up large areas for irrigated agriculture. It must be recognized that the accomplishment of these objectives will require heavy capital investment; it must therefore be accomplished under a long range planned programme. Advance surveys, planning and pre-investment studies are considered fundamental pre-requisites for proper and rapid irrigation development and for attracting foreign investment and aid. It must be emphasized that future planning and development must be based on adequate data regarding soils, topography, hydrology, agronomy and pilot schemes. There is no short cut or rule of thumb which can take the place of these preliminary works.

1.2 So far 6,000 acres of irrigated land have been developed in the North-Eastern state mostly along the Yobe and Ebeji rivers within the Chad Basin. These schemes were conceived as pilot projects for future larger developments utilizing the Lake Chad waters, and have proved very successful. Wheat and rice are the two main crops grown on these schemes by the local farmers whose average production attain yields of 2,000 lb per acre and 3,000 lb per acre respectively for wheat and paddy rice. Experiments and agronomy trials so far have also covered a wide range of other crops i.e. cotton, maize, vegetables and legumes etc. These schemes have provided sufficient background information and data for planning any large project in the Chad Basin.

1.3 Although the North-Eastern State leads other states on the development of pilo irrigation works, unfortunately no basic wide investigations were carried out physically for feasible individual projects within the state boundaries. Without such investigation, no loan and financing could be negotiated with the international agencies for capital development on big schemes. Keeping this in view, the state Government put up draft requests through the Federal Government for assistance on the feasibility studies of the following two major projects:—

(*i*) Gongola Dam Project—aiming at generation of 40,000 K.W. firm power and 120,000 acres of irrigation.

(*ii*) South Chad Irrigation Scheme-for a 40,000 acres scheme. Fortunately the response to our draft request have been very encouraging; financial and technical assistance on both these requests may be forth-coming (details are discussed in subsequent, paragraphs). In addition, Commonwealth Development Corporation, and Brookers Agricultural and Technical Services Limited (United Kingdom) have shown considerable interest for developing wheat and sugar plantations respectively in the south Chad and Numan areas. It is expected that the feasability studies and investigations on all the above major projects will be completed within the current development plan period (1970-74). After 1974 (if these investigations are completed) it will be possible to attract loan and start actual construction and development in the Gongola and south Chad basins. These projects will have considerable impact on the state and national economy and stimulate large scale development of agro-based industries within the state.

1.4 At this stage it is therefore necessary to plan and organise the hydro-agricultural development within the state to keep in view the following objectives:—

(*i*) Continuation of the existing pilot schemes within the Chad Basin.

(*ii*) To initiate pilot projects in the Gongola Valley and to provide support to the feasibility studies (to be financed by the Federal and Dutch Technical Assistance Funds).

*(*iii*) To participate with the C.D.C., I.A.R. and F.A.O. Chad Basin on the proposed 1,000 acres pilot project in the south Chad area.

(*iv*) To provide counterpart support and funds for the investigations on the south Chad irrigation scheme according to the draft request to U.N.S.F. for this project.

(*v*) To start pilot irrigation schemes in the Benue Valley where large potential exists for irrigation flood control and drainage schemes.

(*vi*) To continue with hydrological investigations and data collection within the main river basins for future planning and design.

(*vii*) To provide for a properly organized irrigation division within the Ministry of Natural Resources, which should be able to carry on and execute the above programme; provide assistance to various local authorities on minor schemes and be responsible for adequate maintenance of the developed areas.

1.5 In subsequent paragraphs a plan for irrigation development within the state for the plan period 1970-74 is presented. This plan is based on the objectives enunciated in the paragraph. 1.4 above and is in conformity with the financial provisions by the state for the plan period. It is therefore not very ambitious and within the executive capability of the state, provided adequate support is given to the organization, staffing and training programmes. In subsequent paragraphs are given the details of the projects envisaged, work plan, financial implications and manpower requirements for the irrigation development within the North-Eastern State for the plan period 1970-74.

*C.D.C.—Commonwealth Development Corporation
I.A.R.—Institute of Agricultural Reseach A.B.U.
F.A.O.—Food and Agricultural Organization.

2. *Need for Irrigation.*—2. 1. The degree of need for irrigation varies, being dependent principally on the amount, distribution and reliability of rainfall. The mean annual rainfall within the state increases from the north to south, being less than 10" in the extreme north-east, 28" at Maiduguri, 50" in the south and over 75" along Mambilla Plateau (only area with favourable rainfall distribution pattern). Rainfall in dry years may be much lower than the mean annual values, and total or partial failure of crops are not un-common in such years. The need for irrigation is most acute in the northern half of the state where large tracts of arable lands are available.

In the lower Gongola valley and Benue valley, irrigation is needed not only to permit double cropping but also to ensure sufficent water for wet season crops. Large scale rice and fibre crops can be produced in main river flood plants, (especially on Benue) if drainage and flood control could be provided.

2. 2. Intensification of agricultural activities within the state in future will largely depend on irrigation and drainage to grow crops like wheat, rice, large stable cotton and sugar cane on any appreciable scale. These crops are needed for import substitution and establishment of an effective agro-allied industry in the North-Eastern state. To the casual observer, irrigation may appear to be a programme of high capital intensity which presently benefits a small section of the total farming population. Some may argue against investments on pilot schemes, investigational works and initial subsidy on the pilot schemes, because of their financial involvements. Such critisms can be and should be effectively countered by the following facts:—

(*i*) It has been established by our evaluation studies that any investment on large scale irrigated agriculture will give adequate returns. It is quite feasible to add £40 per annum to gross national product for each £100 capital investment on irrigation.

(*ii*) Some of the proposed development will be of multipurpose nature and could form the source of sufficient hydropower in the states and power is the key to any development and industrialization.

(*iii*) As these schemes will be economically viable, World Bank and other agencies will provide finance and loans for such development provided investigation, planning and pilotage works are executed up to the approved standards. Such schemes in other developing countries have attracted large scale financing from outside agencies.

(*iv*) As a corollary to the preceding points, expenditure by the state on pilot schemes, subsidy and feasibility investigations is essential and justified to give the information and data needed by the policy makers and financing agencies on future projects in this field. It must be realized that any large scale water resources development which is to have an impact on the state's economy and a significant proportion of the farming population will have financial implications of considerable magnitude.

(*v*) An additional benefit from irrigation or other project involving organized land development gives rise to the introduction of sophisticated techniques like fertilizers and mechanization with maximum economy.

3. *Planning of Irrigation Projects.*—The development of irrigated agriculture will mean a radical change in farming practices and for many farmers it will involve resettlement changes in land tenure. These initial problems will therefore have to be overcome through the examples of successful pilot projects. Unfortunately, the basic data available for final planning are not fully adequate for all the potential irrigation schemes in the North-Eastern State. Still a great progress has been made because of the land use survey for the whole state recently completed by the Directorate of Overseas Survey (United Kingdom Government). These surveys which cover most of the state will provide the following very useful tools for future planning.

(*i*) Classification of land according to its most appropriate potential use.
(*ii*) Mapping of the basic soil types assessing and their potentials for agricultural development.
(*iii*) Aerial photographs at a scale of 1:40,000;
(*iv*) Topographical ordinance maps at a scale of 1:50,000 showing 50ft contour intervals.

3.2. In addition to above our own efforts on the pilc schemes have provided data for irrigation planning regarding agronomy, crop response, effect of fertilizers on different irrigated crops, cost and economics of irrigation development and farmers response to irrigated agriculture. Incidentally all the available information is restricted to Bornu river Schemes within the Chad Basin using non-perennial supplies. Similar studies are needed in the Gongola and Benue valleys and also in the south Chad area using perennial supplies of the Lake Chad on heavy clay soils. The need and value of these pilot projects cannot be over-emphasized as they are self evident. Hydrological coverage on some of the streams like Yobe and Ebeji, was given due emphasis in previous years, but many important rivers i.e. Gongola, Benue, Hawal, and Taraba remain to be studied in detail. These elements of weaknesses in our existing programme should be ameliorated after March, 1970, when the irrigation section of Ministry of Natural Resources will take control of the hydrological surveys and data collection on the major water resources. Nevertheless considerable amount of hydrological surveys have been conducted by the Department of Inland Water ways and N.E.D.E.C.O. in recent years on the Benue River which are useable for preliminary planning. The details of available water resources within the state are given in Annex I.

3.3. It is also emphasized that the activities in the following fields must be immediately intensified:

(*a*) Preparation of large scale topographical maps of areas found suitable for irrigation and drainage (using pre-selection from the Directorate of Overseas Survey).
(*b*) Collection of data regarding rainfall, streamflow and evaporation preparation of hydrological year books by the hydrology wing of the irrigation section.
(*c*) Mapping of dams and reservoir sites commanding potentially irrigable areas.
(*d*) Soil surveys and agronomy trials in the potentially irrigable area.
(*e*) Assistance and advice to Local Authorities on minor irrigation schemes as these may have direct multiplier effect due to command efforts.

N.B. Items (*a*) to (*d*) will form the part of feasibility study for each individual project.

4. *Proposed Development* (1970-74).—The preceding paragraphs are the preamble to the proposed development plan presented under this section for the period 1970-74. Each project is described in details in the following paragraphs. The emphasis during the plan period will be the continuation of the existing pilot projects, establishment of new pilot projects in Benue and Gongola Valleys and completion of the feasibility studies on the South Chad and Gongola Schemes: The work plan has been designed to take into account the limited funds at the disposal of the State. Financial implications and organizational matters are discussed in the Annex (*ii*) and (*iii*) respectively.

4.2. *Project II—Yobe Irrigation Scheme.*—In the former development plan period some 3,800 acres of the land have been developed in this area. Soil and topographical surveys have been completed for an additional 25,009 acres in the Abadam-Arege area to be irrigated from the Lake Chad. The final layout and design is under preparation. Cost-benefit implications of these schemes have been evaluated in detail and the expansion on this development is found viable. Development costs are estimated at £100 per acre and are phased over the plan period to cover 1,600 acres. These works will be executed departmentally by strengthening the staff under the proposed organization chart (Annex *iii*) so as to handle capital works at the rate of £50,000 per annum and maintenance of 5,000 acres each years.

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* N.E.D.E.C.O. Netherlands Consulting Engineering Company.

ESTIMATED COST—£160,000

Gomboru Irrigation Scheme (to be merged with South Chad Scheme

4.3. Ths project sited on the banks of the Ebeji River was formerly called "South Chad Irrigation Scheme" but in view of further proposed developments, it is more appropriate to rename it "Gamboru Irrigation Scheme". In the previous plan period, the scheme was developed to 2,000 acres. Surveys and designs are completed to expand the scheme by an additional 300 acres on the present system of day-time irrigations. In the next plan period (after 1974) the scheme can be expanded to 3,200 acres if a system of twenty-four hours per day watering is acceptable to farmers. The proposed 500 acres extension was planned to be completed in the year 1969/70 and there after the work was to be concentrated on the maintenance only. These works, including their maintenance, will have to be executed by the existing irrigation Staff at Ngala. However, this Staff is expected to be increased considerably as they will also take charge of more work planned for the South Chad area. Details of these planned works are discussed in paragraph 4.4. below. No capital work is envisaged here in the current plan period as efforts will be concentrated on the pilot and investigation works e (Projects 17 and 18) in the South Chad area.

4.4. *Project* 12—*South Chad Irrigation Investigations.*—A draft request has been forwarded to the United Nations Special Fund through the Federal Government for feasibility and pre-investment studies for a phased large scale irrigation scheme in the South Chad area utilizing the perennial supplies of the Lake Chad. This seems to be an attractive proposition in view of the considerable successes achieved with similar projects at Yau and Gamboru. Here wheat is planned to be the major irrigation crop, and with the development of this new project a sizable amount of foreign exchange can be saved for the country each year by reducing imports of this commodity.

2. Furthermore, our request has attracted sufficient interest within the circles of the United Nations Agencies including the World Bank and the F.A.O. This request, which is an amended version of an earlier one, was formulated after a land-use meeting held in August, 1969. It was scheduled for consideration by the governing council of the U.N.D.P. in June, 1970.

3. The State Government is to contribute a sum of £106,000 towards these studies, and out of this total amount about £28,000 would constitute labour costs. Thus a provision for the balance of £78,000 has been made in the Capital Estimates and phased over the next three years. The feasibility surveys and studies should be completed by 1973 so that the actual construction on the first phase of the 40,000 acre project can start in the next plan period. The U.N.D.P. contribution will be about £300,000. Full details of this project are in "The South Chad Irrigation Scheme: Draft Request" prepared by the North-Eastern State Government.

4.5. *Project* 13—*Pilot Project South Chad.*—This project is complementary to the U.N.D.P. project discussed in paragraph 4.4 above. The objective is to draw an overall plan to develop the huge land and water resources in the South Chad Basin. In this project the North-Eastern State Government will be associated directly with the Commonwealth Development Corporation (C.D.C) and the British Ministry of Overseas Development (O.D.M). This project is therefore being proposed under a separate capital vote to avoid confusion. The studies and data from this pilot project will also be used for the feasibility studies for the U.N.D.P. project.

2. Considerable progress was made during recent discussions with representatives of the C.D.C., O.D.M. and the Institute of Agricultural Research. The Commonwealth Development Corporation has already committed itself in principle towards a part of the total cost. A Technical Management Committee has now been formed. After visits from the eminent soil and irrigation experts in November, 1969, the details regarding the project were finalized. The C.D.C. has also shown interest in developing 10,000 acres of wheat and rice plantation in this area leading to the establishment of a flour mill. They have proposed for a pilot project on the typical soils using the lake water for irrigation on double cropping basis. As there is willingness on the part of all concerned to participate in the pilot project about 1,000 acres of land has already been acquired for this purpose. The initial cost is estimated to be £225,000 and this pilot project is to be undertaken as following:—

(*i*) the first 500 acres is to be a mechanized pilot scheme under the management of the Commonwealth Development Corporation;

(*ii*) a further 400 acres is to be developed by the Ministry of Natural Resources as small holder plot; and

(*iii*) the remaining 100 acres will be made available to the Institute of Agricultural Research for experimental research. The F.A.O. will also participate in this research programme.

The Executive Council of the North-Eastern State has already approved £30,000 as our immediate contribution to the pilot scheme and the remaining £145,000 is expected to be contributed by other agencies. The State Government has provided £100,000 for a further addition of 1,000 acres to the pilot scheme for use by local farmers. The management staff cost for the pilot project will be borne by the C.D.C. or the O.D.M.

The estimated total cost of this project is £309,300.

4.6 *Project* 14—*Gongola Valley Investigations.*—A submission was made to the Federal Government in December, 1968, for an investigation into the feasibility of a dam on the Gongola River to provide hydro-electric power. The power capacity will be about 80,000 KW. Furthermore, the lake created by this project is expected to irrigate 120,000 acres below the dam. The preliminary designs and evaluations indicate that this project will cost £25 million and when completed it is expected to yield high returns. The details of the project are in the "Draft Request". The attractive nature of this project has made the Federal Government adopt it as a national project and the following financial resources have already been committed to it:—

(*i*) £135,000 is provided in the Federal estimate as the local costs.

(*ii*) £20,000 is to be provided by the Niger Dams Authority for preliminary appraisal study to be conducted by the Dutch engineering company NEDECO. These preliminary investigations, which started in November, 1969, are now completed and a final report has already been submitted.

(*iii*) £185,000 will be contributed by the Dutch Technical Assistance Programme as foreign exchange component.

Although most of the financial provision for these investigations has been made the State Government will have to undertake a pilot irrigation scheme to assess the irrigation potentials of the whole project. About 1,000 acres has been planned to be developed as pilot works in the Gongola valley. Some topographic and soil surveys will also be required in addition to the experimental scheme for agronomy purposes. The total expenditures envisaged by the North-Eastern State on this pilot project is estimated to be £130,000 and is phased over the next three years. It is proposed to establish a properly organized irrigation section at Gombe under an experienced and qualified senior engineer to deal with this project. The senior engineer at Gombe will also supervise the pilot schemes in the Benue valley as discussed in paragraph 4.7 below. Needless to say these feasibility studies and pilotage works will have to be adequately supervised if real success is to be achieved.

4.7 *Project* 15—*Benue Irrigation Schemes.*—A preliminary investigation has identified sites which could be surveyed in greater detail to assess their suitability for irrigation with water from the River Benue. The main sites are in the area adjacent to Dulo, Njabolio, Kabawa and Lau. In addition to these, flood control and drainage schemes can also be undertaken in the Benue plains with a view to developing large plots for growing rice, and fibre crops. The potential water resources in this valley are great, but these need careful investigations and pilotage works. Unfortunately not much could be done in this area now due to the lack of adequate irrigation staff. However, it has been proposed to undetake retailed surveys in 1970-71 and develop 800 acres during the four-year period. The capital cost for these works is estimated at £60,000 and is phased over three years. The works are necessary and the expenses involved justified in view of the great potential in the Benue valley and the further major development contemplated after 1974. An irrigation engineer working under the Principal Irrigation Engineer, Gombe, will be employed for these works. It is hoped that adequate junior staff will also be available. Some liaison and joint hydrological and soil investigations will also have to be done with the Bookers Agricultural and Technical Services if the proposed commercial sugar scheme at Numan materializes. This project is likely to attract foreign financing and technical assistance in addition to the support from the state and the Federal Government. A suitable site for the proposed sugar estate exists near Kabawa. The estimated total cost for these irrigation schemes is £80,000.

4.8. *Project* 16—*Minor Irrigation Schemes.*—It is proposed to lay emphasis on the construction of minor irrigation projects during the four-year period. Some low-lying fertile areas are often water-logged and these are in need of flood control and drainage. There are also areas which could be irrigated during the dry season and such minor irrigation tasks can be accomplished by building small reserviors at appropriate points along the river. Although it would be uneconomical, in view of the present limited staff and resources, to have full-time establishments for each individual minor scheme, the Ministry can offer the Local Authorities technical guidance in the more promising areas. Small pilot projects can also be undertaken to serve as examples for the various Local Authorities. Further expansions and development would depend on the communal efforts, keenness and financial capacities of these authorities. Such programme will have considerable demonstrative effect, and the number of farmers working plots irrigated with small pumps can expand considerably.

Many Local Authorities and individual farmers have shown remarkable enthusiasm for these plans, and it is proposed that they should get all the necessary technical guidance from the irrigation section of the Ministry of Natural Resources. It is expected that during the four-year period and about 200 acres will be developed in suitable areas as part of the North-Esstern State contribution towards these schemes at a cost of £20,000. The necessary maintenance work will be the responsibility of the respective Local Authorities. In the 1970-71 period only surveys and advice will be provided to those interested in these schemes.

4.9 *Project* 17—*Hydrological Investigations.*—A hydrological section of the Irrigation Division was set up by the former Northern Nigeria government in 1959, and since then it has developed a net-work of hydrological stations and organized on-the-field training services. These works were transferred to Ministry of Works in 1966 and since then some difficulties were encountered and the programme could not develop according to the needs and priorities of the irrigation department. The matter was discussed by the North-Eastern State Executive Council and it has been decided that the irrigation section of the Ministry will undertake all hydrology investigations related to irrigation needs. After April, 1970, the Ministry of Works will continue to administer hydrological data collection on certain streams for urban and rural water supplies. Duplication of the activities will be avoided through continuos consultations between the two Ministries. Some of the Ministry of Works staff and equipment will have to be transferred to Ministry of Natural Resources after April, 1970; but they will not be adequate for what is required. Small capital works will be needed in the first year to set up the organization including the following:—

	£
(a) Two Land-Rovers	5,000
(b) Office equipments	500
(c) Special equipments	1,500
Total	£7,000

In the next two years the programme will expand to cover all the major river valleys and will entail opening up of new gauging stations. In addition special hydrological surveys will be needed in storage areas and major flood plains. For this £15,000 will be needed during the period 1971-74. The recurrent costs will be £4,000 per annum on these works and will have to be provided in the recurrent budget. Hydrological investigation exercise is therefore, not very expensive, but still, it is the most important component of any water resources development programme. An experienced hydrological engineer will have to be recruited for this work to supervise this programme which will also include evaluation and publishing of existing data, development of properly designed hydrological net-work for data collection and the organization of an in-service training for the junior staff.

E.T.C. £20,000.

4.10 *Project* 18—*Plant and Equipment—Irrigation Schemes.*—£35,000 is provided in the next three years for the equipments and plant needed to support the above schemes. Most of the existing earthmoving equipments on irrigation schemes including those ordered in 1969 (if properly repaired and maintained) will be adequate for the next three years for land development works. Additional equipment needs are estimated as follows:—

	£
(a) Two Tractors and trailor	4,000
(b) Pumping plant for Benue and Gongola Schemes ...	10,000
(c) Mobile workshops for Benue and Gongola schemes	6,000
(d) Generators	5,000
(e) Pumping equipment for minor scheme	3,000
(f) Land plan	4,000
(g) Minor items	8,000
Total	£40,000

E.T.C. £40,000.

5. *Summary and Conclusions.*—(*i*) The proposed plan is directed to support the investigations and feasibility studies on projects for which technical assistance will be forth-coming. In addition to this, pilot irrigation works in key areas will be initiated and continued.

(*ii*) The capital costs given in the estimate are very close to those already approved for these irrigation works by the State Planning Committee.

(*iii*) The plan may not appear ambitious or grandiose. However, its formulation has been modified by some of our proposed objectives for the next plan period. These objectives include the construction of the Gongola Dam, the 40,000 acres South Chad irrigation scheme, the Numan Sugar Estate and the development of various resources in the Benue valley. The execution of these projects will have considerable impact on both the State and the national economy. However, the implementation of the 1970/74 plan is a pre-requisite to the realization of this future programme.

(*vi*) The recruitment of the senior staff required for implementation of the plan, as indicated in Annex (*ii*), has to receive top priority. It should be realized that an absorption of the expected external aid may not be possible without the necessary executive capacity.

(*v*) Field services Section will have to plan for the additional staff and also for the requirements resulting from the proposed plan for irrigation development. An adequate follow-up is needed on all the pilot schemes, otherwise the whole effort would be worthless.

(*vi*) Simultaneously we have to evolve the necessary rules and regulations for resettlements of farming communities so that irrigation development is properly maintained and operated for the benefit of all concerned.

(*vii*) The necessary research on agronomy, irrigated crops, and marketing will have to be given high priority during the current plan period.

ANNEX (I)

WATER RESOURCES

1. We can see from the map the main rivers flowing through the State, the potential irrigation areas, and the probable storage sites. The following table gives the run-off pattern of the major rivers of the North-Eastern State.

TABLE (12)

River	*Station*	*Drainage area in Square Miles*	*Mean Annual mill acre feet*	*Min. Flow December to February*
(A) BENUE VALLEY				
1. Benue	Yola	41,000	19	250 *CFS*
2. Benue	Ibi	99,500	40	500 „
3. Gongola	Bare	21,500	6.5	200 „
4. Taraba	Gassol	8,240	10.0	40 „
5. Hawal	Kubo	2,300	0.75	10 „
(B) CHAD BASIN				
1. Yobe	Yau	37,500	0.35	120 „
2. Ebeji	Gamboru	6,260	1.4	100 „
3. Yedseram	Bama	1,830	0.23	Nil
4. Ngadda	Maiduguri	2,520	0.2	Nil

The total annual runoff flowing through the State is less than 60 million acre feet. Dry season flow is very limited. Not more than 50,000 acres can be irrigated in dry season from run off river supplies of the rivers flowing through the State. Large scale dry season irrigation in the State would therefore require storage reservoirs. Suitable sites for these exist on the rivers Benue (upstream of Yola) Gongola (Dadin-Kwoa, Kiri and Kombo) Taraba (at Dilli) and Hawal.

2. *Lake Chad.*—Lake Chad is a huge land locked, shallow and fresh water lake draining a total of 600,000 Sq. miles (60,000 Sq. miles of which are in Nigeria) and bounded by four countries Niger, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad. This lake is apparently the best potential source of water for large scale irrigation in the North Eastern State. The total

global flow into the lake is about 33 million acre feet, mostly contributed by the Chari River flowing through the Cameroon and Chad Republics. Nigeria has four main drainage outlets into the lake and these are Ebeji, Ngadda, Yedseram and Yobe rivers which contribute 6 per cent of the total inflow into the lake. The quality of lake water is suitable for irrigation purposes.

3. *Ground Water.*—Considerable investigations and exploratory borings have been made by the Geological Services of Nigeria to study the ground water potential yields. These are documented in various publications. In part of the Chad basin appreciable quantities of artesian and sub-artesian waters have been found. The ground water development so far has been limited to providing domestic and livestock supplies. Thousands of concrete lines wells and over 200 boreholes have been completed for this purposes over the whole State. However the well yields limited water, cost of the exploitation and its quality, all make the ground water an un-economic source of irrigated water for many years to come.

4. The water resources within the state are limited in relation to the huge area (over 100,000 Sq. miles) of the state. From the data available at present, it would be safe to assume that the following irrigation and hydro-power potential exists in the North-Eastern State.

TABLE (13)

Sources	*Potential Irrigable Area (Acres)*	*Potential Hydro-PowerKW.*
1. Lake Chad	250,000	—
2. Gongola Valley	200,000	80,000
3. Benue River	500,000	600,000
4. Hawal River	20,000	5,000
5. Taraba Valley	—	20,000
6. Minor River Schemes	30,000	—
7. Jamare and Yobe valley	100,000	—
Total	1,100,000	705,000

PLAN OF WORK AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS: INTRODUCTION

1. The details of the projects are given in the main report. The proposed plan will require the following capital outlay on the irrigation projects during the period 1970-74 from the North-Eastern State Government funds.

TABLE (14)

Project Number	*Project*	*Estimated Total Cost*
11	Yobe irrigation scheme	160,000
—	Gamboru irrigation scheme	—
12	South Chad irrigation investigation	78,000
13	South Chad irrigation pilot project	309,300
14	Gongola valley investigations	130,000
15	Benue valley schemes	80,000
16	Minor irrigation schemes	20,000
17	Hydrological schemes	20,000
18	Plant and equipment	40,000
	TOTAL	837,3000

In addition to the above, assistance on the following projects is expected from the Federal Government and international agencies.

TABLE (15)

Project Number	*Project*	*Estimated Outside Assistance*
		£N
12 & 13.	South Chad irrigations schemes including pilot project	440,000
14	Gongola valley investigations	340,000
	TOTAL	780,000

It is quite possible that the F.A.O. may provide additional assistance for the Benue valley investigations as part of the envisaged sugar scheme at Numan and it may also supply some equipment for hydrological investigations for the 40,000-acre South Chad irrigation project.

2. Tables (15b) and 16 give the work plan for 1970-74 on the capital works including acreages developed each year and the necessary maintenance works (on which depend the recurrent expenses in the following years). The feasibility investigations on the two major projects i.e. South Chad and Gongola, if properly planned and executed will be completed within the current plan period. The Plan and the Annexes in this report give us the direction for organizing the irrigation staff and a training programme, according to the actual needs. The financial implications are within the capacity of the State and are minimum if large scale development involving millions of pounds are to take place after 1974. Any delay in implementing the proposed plan will impede the irrigation development within the State and as a result the economy will not be able to utilize the opportunities and resources at its disposal in time:—

MANPOWER AND TRAINING IMPLICATIONS—ORGANIZATION OF IRRIGATION DIVISION

1. Before the creation of the states, the irrigation staff deployed in Bornu alone consisted of four irrigation engineers (including two super scale officers) three irrigation superintendents and a considerable number of junior service officers. In addition to these, the mechanical services on these schemes were provided by one senior agricultural engineer assisted by three agricultural superintendents (mechanic). The planning, design and hydrological investigations were provided from Kaduna. The work in Adamawa Province was looked after from Jos till December, 1968 when a senior irrigation engineer was posted to Yola. Unfortunately, after the creation of states the technical cadre slumped and presently only the following senior officers are on active list of service.

Posts:	*Existing*	*Before 1st April, 1968*
1. Irrigation engineers (all levels)	4	5
2. Irrigation superintendents	1	3
3. Mechanical superintendents	1	3
4. Senior agricultural engineer	Nil	1

The junior service staff was reduced by more than 60 per cent because of their deployment to other states. In the mean time the work load on the existing schemes remained the same, headquarters and planning duties were added and the investigational programme increased many-fold. Incidentally, when any officer goes on leave there is no one to relieve him and the work has either to be stopped or continued (where it is essential) without adequate supervision. The lack of mechanical staff and inadequate supervision has already resulted in poor maintenance of the plant and has increased expenses on spare parts. All these add to the financial costs to the state and prudent economy requires that the minimum should be immediately recruited. Our effort at recruitment to fill the existing vacancies have not proved successful so far. The only hopeful development has been the crash programme to train irrigation assistants and assistant irrigation superintendents. By 1970 we expect to have sufficient numbers of these junior officers at least to start the planned programme. Nevertheless these will require adequate supervision to gain xperience before being useful. Luckily the planned programme of work offers the opportunity for further in-service training of the junior staff. The training programme has to be continued to include also the training of indigenous irrigation engineers by providing scholarships. A properly oriented programme will produce results and encouraging improvement by 1975 when the actual construction and development on large schemes are hoped to be in full swing.

2. No development plan can succeed without proper organization and staff even if the necessary capital is available. The capacity of the existing irrigation staff is already strained to the limit. The investigational programme, pilotage works and the expected foreign assistance all have to be supported by a properly organized irrigation section. Serious considerations have been given to this and the advance recurrent estimates for 1970-71 are based on the minimum the requirements to execute the work programme satisfactorily. These include professional and non-professional staff at all levels, but does not include the agricultural engineers, (these are included under the estimates of agricultural services division). It must be realized that the proposals are based on minimum needs and effort should be made to recruit senior staff of the right quality and experience. Quality in this field matters more than quantity.

3. The proposed organization will consist of the following:—

(*a*) *Headquarter Staff:*—To be headed by a senior officer who will take overall charge of all the irrigation works within the state. Headquarter duties will include overall supervision, planning, design, training, administration, and co-ordination with the technical aid and federal agencies. in addition, one irrigation engineer and a hydrological engineer will be posted to the headquarters. The irrigation engineer will also be responsible for the minor schemes as discussed in paragraph 4.7. The headquarter will have adequate clerical staff and properly organized drawing and design office.

(*b*) *Bornu Schemes.*—These works will be under the general supervision of the Principal Irrigation Engineer (Bornu) with two bases at Ngala and Yau. Each of these bases will be under the control of a senior engineer, and the high degree of mechanization involved requires that adequate mechanical staff should be provided for both places. The volume of work at these stations, and the considerable amount of departmental construction each year coupled with the specialized nature of investigation and surveys, demand that highly experienced engineers should look after these schemes. It is thus essential to give the appropriate additional inducements to attract the right type of engineers to continue to work in these isolated stations. Moreover, it was found by the Ministry of Agriculture, Kaduna, in 1965 that if the development works are executed on contract the development cost per acre was £200. On the other hand if the work was undertaken by the department concerned the cost per acre was estimated to be £100. This clearly more than justifies paying the extra few hundred pounds to an experienced officer capable of supervising these works.

(*c*) *Benue and Gongola Schemes:*—A new organization under a Principal Irrigation Engineer has to be established at Gombe or Dadin Kowa. This will include one Irrigation Engineer specifically for Benue Schemes. The Principal Irrigation Engineer will also act as co-manager for the Gongola valley investigation on behalf of the North-Eastern State; This post is very vital and efforts should be made to employ an engineer with post-graduate specialization and sufficient experience. Much will depend on the initiative and quality of this officer, if a break through is to be achieved in this area. The pilot schemes will be scattered over three or four different areas and a mobile workshop will be needed which must be provided in the estimates.

4. Some additional thoughts on the organization and training aspects are as follows:—

(*a*) Beacuse of the increased activities on irrigation works, it is quite appropriate to create an Irrigation Division within the Ministry to be responsible for capital works, investigations and maintenance during first few years of the irrigation schemes.

(*b*) The co-ordination and policy matters on the investigational aspects and selection of pilot sites should be dealt by a special committee consisting of Chief Agricultural Officer, Chief Veterinary Officer and planning officer. Chief Agricultural Officer should be the Chairman of this committee as all the irrigation development is aimed towards the development of a more efficient agricultural system. Animal husbandry and the development of suitable pasture have to be integrated throughout the area; hence the presence of the Chief Veterinary Officer on this committee.

(*c*) Close liaison between the Irrigation and Agricultural Divisions will be necessary in the interest of works at all stages.

(*d*) Mechanical Section under the Principal Agricultural Engineer at Maiduguri has to be re-organized so that he can supervise all the mechanical works on the schemes.

(*e*) Immediate efforts should be made to recruit all the senior irrigation and mechanical staff before April, 1970. This is to include all the extra positions asked for in the advance proposals for 1970-1971 recurrent estimates. The Public Service Commission and Ministry of Finance (Establishment Division) should be requested to consult Ministry of Natural Resources to expidite recruitment with emphasis on specialized qualifications and training. Enough incentive may have to be given (within approved scheme of service) to attract right type of men. The scheme of service for irrigation engineers should be at least the same as those approved for Ministry of Works because of extra works expected.

(*f*) Ministry of Finance may like to consider the provision of some extra project allowance (10-15 per cent of the basic salary) to the Government staff posted at far off places like Yau. A case can be made for this.

(*g*) The fundamental importance of training manpower both at senior and junior levels is emphasized again as no plan for accelarated development can be formulated or implemented without taking this into account. The present training facilities at the Kaduna Polytechnic and Sokoto Irrigation School are inedequete and need improvement the courses have to be oriented to our needs. Alternatively a special school to train irrigation and agricultural staff (for irrigation schemes) may be considered jointly by the northern states which have interested in irrigation development.

It is understood that the U.N.S.F. will give a favourable consideration to the financing and staffing of such a school provided a joint request is made to them for this. In the mean time it is planned to train enough junior staff at the existing institutions.

(*h*) As an interim measure all the vacancies for irrigation engineers will have to be filled by recruitment from overseas. A programme to train enough numbers of indigenous engineers for irrigation works should be started immediately by arranging scholarships and sponsorships. In this connection it may be worthwhile to contact U.S.A.I.D. for assistance on training these engineers at Universities in the United Staes.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970-74 SUMMARY OF ANNUAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY NORTH-EASTERN STATE

TABLE 15 (*b*)

No.	***Project***	***Estimated Expenditure (£) Total***				***Estimated External Assistance***
No.	***Project***	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	
11.	Yobe Irrigation Scheme	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	
12.	South Chad Irrigation Investigations	36,000	34,000	8,000	—	£300,000 (UNDO)
13.	Pilot Project—South Chad	171,000	128,300	10,000	—	£145,000 (*DC) and others) DC
14.	Gongola Valley Investigations	32,000	33,000	35,000	30,000	£155,000 (Fed and NDA)
15.	Benue Valley Schemes	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,0000	—
16.	Minor Irrigation Schemes	—	5,000	10,000	5,000	—
17.	Hydrological Investigations	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Some Equipments
18.	Plant and Machinery	10,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	Some Equipments
	Total Capital Expenditure/Annum ...	£ 314,000	275,300	143,000	105,000	

Note.—Foreign Exchange Component of Costs:—
For Project 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16—About 40% E.T.C.
For Project 12, and 17—About 25% E.T.C.
For Project 18—About 80% E.T.C.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN—1970-74: WORK PLAN 1970-74
TABLE (16)

No.	Project Details	*Work Plan 1970/74—Table 2*				Remarks
		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	
11.	*Yobe Irrigation Scheme:*					
	(*i*) Development—Acres ...	400	400	400	400	
	(*ii*) Maintenance—Acres ...	4,600	5,100	5,600	6,000	1,500 Acres from L/Chad.
	Gamboru Irrigation Scheme:					
	(*i*) Development—Acres ...	—	—	—	—	
	(*ii*) Maintenance—Acres ...	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	
12.	*South Chad Irr/Investigations:* (Feasibility and Survey)	To be completed by 1973				Assistance from UNDP expected F.A.O. to be the Executing Agency.
13.	*Pilot Project South Chad:*					
	(*i*) Development—Acres ...	1,000	250	2 50	500	C.D.C. is committed to provide part of capital funds C.D.D. may also assist I.A.R. with Research Pilots (100 Acres).
	(*ii*) Maintenance—Acres ...	500	1,250	1,500	2,000	
14.	*Gongola Valley Investigation:*					
	(*i*) Feasibility Studies (By Consul)	To be completed by 1973				Federal Government, Niger Dam Authority and Dutch Technical Assistance to provide funds for these.
	(*ii*) Pilot Scheme—Acres ...	200	200	300	300	North-Eastern State Government's Contribution.
	(*iii*) Maintenance—Acres ...	200	400	700	1,000	
15.	*Benue Valley Scheme*					
	(*i*) Investigation and Pilot Works Acres	200	200	200	200	
16.	(*ii*) Maintenance—Acres ...	200	400	600	800	
17.	Minor Irrigation Scheme ...	Survey	50Ac.	100Ac.	50Ac.	
18.	Hydrological Investigations ...	—	—	—	—	
–	Plant and Machinery	—	—	—	—	

Note—(*Projects* 11—18 *are Irrigation Projects*).

Project 19—*School of Agriculture:*—The reason for establishing a State School of Agriculture cannot be overstressed. It will assist in the development of adequate manpower in the agricultural sector. It is proposed that after consultation with the Ministry of Education, arrangements should be made to either take over and adopt the former Rural Science College at Bauchi or to build a new school at a site to be selected. If the former is approved, then presumably a new extension to Teachers Training College Bauchi will be needed.

If a decision can be given on this project, and agreed in principle then detailed estimates can be prepared.

Project 20—*Tractor Operators School:*—A major limitation to introduction of mechanization is the lack of suitably qualified operators of agricultural tractors and equipment and no facilities exist to teach these skills.

Tractor driving can be taught to some extent on the existing farm centres, but to establish schools in these centres would require a certain amount of accommodation and equipment. A single school should at least have the following:—

	£
(*a*) block of ten single quarters	3,000
(*b*) teaching aid and tools	1,000

***Project* 21—*Progressive Farmers Schools: Capital Expenditure:*—**(*See* Project (1) above). It is proposed to amend the former Farm Institute Programme during the period, and to concentrate on improving and raising the level of training in the existing ten schools. Although basically all are having the same objective i.e. the training of young men for farming some diversity will emerge between schools to cater for specific needs e.g. some will concentrate on mixed farming, that at Gembu on coffee farming, one may be selected for simple mechanized farming etc.

This will require some capital expenditure on improvement to existing sites as follows:—

	£
(*a*) improvement of water supplies	5,000
(*b*) improvement on livestock pens	1,000
(*c*) purchase of livestock	2,000
(*d*) improvement and machinery	5,000
(*e*) improvement to fencing and additional land	2,000
TOTAL	15,000

Cont

***Project* 22—*Strategic Grain Reserve Purchase:*—**A State grain reserve should be held both as a means of supplying relief to any area where acute food shortage arises through natural disaster and also as a means of stabilizing food supplies. Federal Government have made provision to erect additional grains silos at Maiduguri with a storage capacity of 1,800 tons. A total of 6,000 tons of grain at say £25 per ton will need to be purchased during the period and in the last year 3,000 tons will be puchased to replenish the Bauchi silos.

Total Cost £350,000.

***Project* 23—*Agricultural Tractors—Replacement:*—**This provides for a replacement of the equipment of ten wheeled and three crawler tractors per year, based on a life of six years for wheeled tractors and eight for crawler tractors.

Total Cost—£90,000.

***Project* 24—*Motor Vehicle Replacement:*—**

Replacement as follows:—

	£
1969-70 Five Land Rovers and four lorries	21,000
1970-71 Six Land Rovers and three lorries	21,000
1971-72 Six Land Rovers and three lorries	21,000
1972-73 Six Land Rovers and three lorries	21,000
TOTAL	84,000

***Project* 25—*Buildings:*—**

	£
1970-71	52,250
1971-72	40,450
1972-73	37,850
1973-74	42,900
TOTAL	173,450*

*The details of the buildings required are shown in the summary.

TABLE (17)

AGRICULTURE SUMMARY

Head 965	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
1101. Agricultural centres (improvement to farm Centres)	10,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	43,000
1201. Soil conservation	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	70,000
1301. Fruit and vegetable gardens	3,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	20,000
1401. Tree crop development	5,000	12,000	8,000	7,000	32,000
1501. Fertilizer purchase and distribution	208,000	256,000	320,000	416,000	1,200,000
1502. Insecticide purchase and distribution	5,575	8,600	11,450	14,500	40,125
1601. Development of extension services	10,000	20,000	16,000	17,000	63,000
1701. Development of mechanical techniques	8,000	12,000	5,000	5,000	30,000
2101. Yobe irrigation scheme	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	160,000
2201. South Chad irrigation investigation	36,000	34,000	8,000	—	78,000
Head 965					
2301. South Chad Pilot Project	171,000	128,300	10,000	—	309,300
2401. Gongola valley investigation	32,000	33,000	35,000	30,000	130,000
2501. Minor irrigation schemes	—	5,000	10,000	5,000	20,000
2601. Benue valley scheme	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
2102. Hydrological investigations	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
1901. Plant machinery for irrigation schemes	10,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	40,000
2901. Motor vehicle: replacement	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	84,000
4101. Agricultural tractor replacement	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000
3401. Strategic grain reserve purchase	50,000	50,000	125,000	125,000	350,000
3101. School of Agriculture	30,000	30,000	10,000	2,500	72,500
3201. Tractor Driving School	4,000	—	—	—	4,000
3301. Progressive Farmers School ...	—	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
5101. Assistance to farm institute trainee	5,500	10,500	6,500	—	22,500
Head 964					
4201. Guaranteed loan repayment in respect of co-operative societies	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
— Building:- Natural Resources	69,850	50,000	50,000	39,500	209,350 *
TOTAL	798,925	840,400	796,950	831,500	3,267,775

* See details of buildings required in table 18 (Overleaf).

TABLE (18)

DETAILS OF BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS—NATURAL RESOURCES (CO-OPERATIVE, IRRIGATION AND AGRICULTURE)

Head 963	*Details of Projects*	*E.T.C. of Project in Plan Period*	*E.T.C. 1970/70*
		£	£
1203.	Farm Centre: Kwanan Kuka	9,000	3,000
1402.	Lake Chad Fisheries: Buidings	20,000	5,000
1703.	South Chad Irrigation Scheme: Staff Quarters	4,850	4,850
1802.	Agricultural Office and Store: Hong	4,000	4,000
1804.	Agricultural Office and Store: Azare	3,850	3,850
1805.	Agricultural Office and Store: Kaltungo	3,850	3,850
1806.	Agricultural Office and Store: Potiskum	3,850	3,850
1811.	Darazo L.I.B.C.: Buildings	15,900	11,900
7102.	Game Unit Office at Bauchi: Buildings	5,000	5,000
	TOTAL ... ... £	70,300	49,300

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

NATURAL RESOURCES

Number	*Details of Projects*	*E.T.C. of Project in Plan Period*	*E.T.C. 1970/71*
		£	£
1101.	Home Economics Centres: Gombe	10,000	—
1201.	Agricultural Office and Store: Baissa	4,000	—
1202.	Agricultural Office and Store: Biu	3,850	—
1301.	Senior Staff Quarters: Potiskum	4,850	—
1401.	Senior Staff Quarters: Biu	4,850	—
1403.	Senior Staff Quarters: Gashua	4,850	—
1404.	Senior Staff Quarters: Jalingo	4,850	—
1405.	Senior Staff Quarters: Baissa	4,850	—
1406.	Senior Staff Quarters: Kaltungo	4,850	—
1407.	Senior Staff Quarters: Dadin Kowa	9,700	—
1408.	Office and Store: Dadin Kowa	6,000	—
1409.	Senior Staff Quarters: Darazo	4,850	—
1501.	Junior Staff Quarters: Jalingo	3,600	—
1502.	" " " Hong	3,600	—
1503.	" " " Bauchi	7,200	—
1504.	" " " Azare	3,600	—
1505.	" " " Dadin Kowa	7,200	—
1506.	" " " Baissa	9,000	—
1601.	Mechanical Workshop Addition: Maiduguri	7,500	—
1701.	Forest Office and Store: Gembu and Maiduguri	4,850	—
1702.	Forest Office and Store: Gembu	5,000	—
1704.	Forest Office and Store: Baissa	5,000	—
1801.	Co-operative Offices	9,000	—
1901.	Irrigation Office and Store: Gombe	6,000	—
0001.	Allocated for Projects (Local Resources)	—	—
	TOTAL ... ... £	139,050	20,550
	TOTAL HEAD 963 ... ... £	209,350	69,850

(B) CO-OPERATIVE

The Primary function of Co-operative Division is to organise and co-ordinate activities of co-operative Societies in the State. There are over 470 Primary societies in the State with 14 registered secondary societies serving the interests of those primary societies. It is also the intention of the Division to open up more Co-operative Unions (Secondary Societies) at the following Divisional and District Headquarters in order to facilitate activities of Co-operative Societies in those areas:—

(*i*) Ganye.
(*ii*) Gashaka-Mambilla.
(*iii*) Kurmi.
(*iv*) Muri.
(*v*) Jalingo.
(*vi*) Tangale-Waja and
(*vii*) Geidam.

It is also the desired intenstion of the Division to have an Appex Organisation embracing all the Secondary Societies for the over-all development of the co-operative movement in the State.

2. The existing and proposed unions cannot undertake many projects because of their limited resources. Thus these unions should be assisted financially the assistance taking the the form of medium -term loans and recurrent grants. When the loans are given for erecting permanent buildings they should be repaid after 5 years, but repayment of vehicle loan is done after 3 years.

Main Projects:

Buildings.—To be used for storing all supplies (fertilisers seeds, equipments, provisions etc.) pending distributions. These should be also a provision store and an office. An estimate for such a multi-purpose building is £3,000. (total cost £84,000).

Vehicles:—For the evacuation of produce. Private transport which all the unions are now using are costly and unreliable. This makes it impossible for the unions to be financially strong to finance purchases continously and it leads the farmers to look on the private buyers who invariably cheat them. (Total cost of £287,000) but only £263,825 is all voted for 1970/74 period.

Loan for Consumers.—It is also proposed to give loans to the consumer of co-operative Produce. (Total cost for 1970/74 is £180,000)

Propaganda Vans & Agricultural Co-operative and Credit Bank.—It is proposed to spread idea of co-operative system through the length and breadth of the State. Also if the Co-operative unions can be given loans it will be possible for them to participate in both wholesale and retail trade of consumer goods. (Total cost is £500,000 but only £250,000 is the allocated expenditure in the present plan period 1970/74.

*(Please see summary of expenditure allocation 1970-74 overleaf)

TABLE (19)

CO-OPERATIVES

Head 965	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
7301. Propaganda vans for co-operatives	—	22,000	11,000	11,000	44,000
Head 964					
5102. Lake Chad fisheries loans schemes	3,200	3,200	—	—	6,400
5103. Mixed farming loans	10,000	4,000	4,000	—	18,000
7103. Co-operative societies loans goods for consumers. 7	—	90,000	45,000	45,000	180,000
7202. Co-operative societies loans buildings	50,000	34,000	—	—	84,000
7401. Co-operative societies loans for fish marketing	—	12,000	2,000	2,000	16,000
7501. Co-operative societies secondary financing agency-grant	—	—	250,000	—	250,000
7101. Co-operative societies loans vehicles	73,500	50,000	100,000	40,325	263,825
TOTAL	136,700	215,200	412,200	98,325	862,225
Summary Agriculture and Co-operatives:					
Agriculture	798,925	840,400	796,950	881,500	3,267,775
Co-operatives	136,700	215,200	412,000	98,325	862,225
TOTAL	935,625	1,055,600	1,208,950	929,825	4,130,000

(C) LIVESTOCK SERVICES DIVISION

Introduction.—The capital value of Nigeria's livestock is estimated to be worth some £100 million pounds, and some £20 million is derived annually from the sale of livestock and associated products. About 40%to50% of Nigerian livestock come from North-Eastern State. The basic objective of development planning in the livestock services division is to exploit to the full this valuable national asset. This is to be accomplished under three broad steps of disease control; ranch management, grazing reserve, water development; and animal production.

Disease Control.—This is necessary to ensure a healthy livestock population as the North-Eastern State boarders three countries that have considerable problem of rinderpest and contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (C.B.P.P). In the 1962-68 Development Plan only the eradication of rinderpest was given any attention. The contagious pleuro-pneumonia is also to be tackled during the current plan period. Furthermore, the existing cattle trade routes will be reorganized to facilitate the control of these diseases.

Range Management, Grazing Reserves, Water Development.—As livestock population is growing, there will be more demand for grazing areas, and resort will be made to less fertile areas and there will be need to improve the grazing facilities in these areas e.g. by providing enough water. It is therefore planned to demarcate and survey large areas of ranch land for this purpose. This will also help to reduce frequent clashes between farmers and graziers.

Animal Production.—It is also necessary to develop dairy and poultry potentialities of this State.

The total expenditure on the livestock services in the Development Plan is about £1.4 million.

Disease Control Programme

Project 1—*Rinderpest Conservatory Programmes.*—The aim is to investigate all rinderpest outbreak in the State and ensure that all calves are vaccinated. Two units will be set up, one in Bauchi, the other at Maiduguri.

The total cost for the four year period including personnel emoluments is £27,000 of which the capital component is £3,400.

Project 2—*C.B.P.P. Control/Eradication.*—The main objective is to protect our breeding herds from outside infection. This involves the execution of series of related projects, the setting up of inspection stations, the building of laboratories, and the establishment of Huddard testing and vaccination units. The total financial requirement including personnel emoluments for the C.B.P.P. compaign is £165,444. (And the capital component is £34,420).

Project 3—*Trade Cattle Routes.*—A large number of trade cattle originating from this State follow ill-defined routes through control post to railing points or straight through to the south. In this plan, it is intended to survey, demarcate and map these routes. This would indirectly lead to increased volume of trade and assist the Ministry in controlling the movement of cattle (an important aspect of disease control).

The total cost of the cattle routes development is £686,992, recurrent cost being £54,992 and capital cost £635,000.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMME

Project 4—*Dairy Development.*—In this plan period it is hoped that the Maiduguri Pilot Scheme, which is under construction, will be continued. The total cost of this pilot project is about £44,580, although the capital component is only £10,000. On the other hand, the Mambilla dairy scheme will cost £400,000 and this includes the cost of feasibility studies, personnel emoluments, machinery, buildings and other equipment.

Project 5—Poultry Development—Gombe and Maiduguri.—The £110,000 capital cost of this project will be financed by the Federal Government, and the North-Eastern State Government will shoulder the cost of staff salaries which is estimated at £43,600 for the four-year period.

Project 6—Sheep Development.—The sheep Improvement Centre at Biu is to be developed at a total cost of £38,350 during the four-year period. Of this total amount about £16,750 is estimated to be the capital component. Another centre, which is proposed to be established in the Tangale/Waja area, will cost £56,050. The capital cost here is expected to be £32,250.

Project 7—Cattle Breeding Centre.—This State experiences long dry seasons year after year. Water and grass are therefore scarce for animals and many of them die of starvation and thirst. This plan envisages the development of range lands and provision of water for livestock. It is therefore necessary to conserve feed, demarcate large areas of land and build well and earth dams for water conservation. In Bornu and Dikwa Emirates, effective use of boreholes will be the rule, in other areas earth dams and dug wells will be important, due to greater rainfall in those areas. The estimated total cost of this project is £222,200.

(*a*) *Borehole System.*—The total financial involvement for the four-year period will cover reimbursement to Local Authorities and the financing of Government operated boreholes (Bornu and Dikwa).

(*b*) *Grazing Reserve.*—In this plan period, it is proposed to establish the 112 grazing reserves proposed for the North-Eastern State. This would involve survey, demarcation, provision of pasture and water in the form of dug-wells and dams. Total cost of the project is £345,800 i.e. (*a*) and (*b*), of which £123,600 is the recurrent cost.

(*c*) *Supplementary Feed.*—In order to prevent excessive loss of weight and starvation of animals during the very dry months, it is proposed to provide supplementary feed at subsidized rates at an estimated purchase of £10,000 per annum, the total cost for four years will amount to £40,000.

LIVESTOCK—phasing of Expenditure

TABLE (20)

Head 965:	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
6101. Rinderpest control	3,400	—	—	—	3,400
6201. Trade cattle routes	68,000	189,000	189,000	189,000	635,000
6202. Cattle breeding ranches	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	140,000
6501. Supplementary feeding	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
6304. Sheep improvement (Biu)	10,000	2,750	2,000	2,000	16,750
6102. C.B.B.P. eradication	34,420	—	—	—	34,420
6301. Dairy development (Bornu)	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
6302. Dairy development (Mambilla)	—	80,000	60,000	60,000	200,000
6303. Poultry development	110,000	—	—	—	110,000
6308. Sheep improvement (Tangale/Waja)...	25,000	2,250	2,500	2,500	32,250
6401. Ranch and water development	96,800	41,800	41,800	41,800	222,200
9101. Motor vehicle replacement	8,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	30,000
£	410,620	367,800	348,300	347,300	1,474,020

(D) FORESTRY DIVISION

Project 1: *Land Reservation:* (*Priority: High*).—At present out of a total land area in the State of 105,580 square miles only 6,363 square miles or approximately 6 per cent forms part of the legally constituted and protected forest estate. A further 60,000 square miles is classified as "bush", apart from 25,000 square miles which is annually left fallow due to the system of shifting cultivation.

1.2. The forest reservation work has always been carried out by the local authorities with only nominal financial assistance from the State Government. This assistance amounted to £300 in 1969-70, although it was supplemented by technical guidance from the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources. It is fairly clear that the progress that can be achieved with this sort of assistance cannot be remarkable. A land resources study carried out recently under a United Kingdom Technical Assistance suggests that a further 4,800 square miles of potentially valuable high forest should be reserved in the southern portion of the State. Preliminary reports received on a similar study covering the northern half of the state indicate that here again large scale reservation should be encouraged to preserve and expand the forest resources.

1. 3 This project is proposed so that the rate of reservation may be accelerated and teams set up specifically for this purpose. Such teams may come under overall direction of the Provincial Forest Officer in whose charge they are working. Adequate transport facilities for staff and labour, and suitable equipment for boundary clearing, demarcation, survey and mapping will have to be provided.

1. 4. Reservation is essential to forestry and good land use. The project is only rated "high" rather than "top" priority because reservation will continue (though at the former slow rate) even if funds for this project are not forthcoming and in view of the forest estate which exists already there are other projects which are considered to merit even greater priority.

Project 2—*Forest Resources Survey*—(*Priority*: *Top*).—This is essentially a continuation of the existing project "Accelleration of Planned Management of Forest Reserve", and is designed to produce information on site and other factors within the forest estate so as to provide a sound basis for management.

It involves three inter-related sub-projects:—

(1) A timber resources survey unit attached to the high forest areas and aims at obtaining accurate information as to the potential of such areas.

(2) A savanna investigation unit whose aim is to examine in details savanna forest reserves, their soils and vegetation, and provide information upon which further development may be based; and

(3) Species trials, designed as a follow-up to the above surveys and investigations giving coverage to a wide range of sites and using indigenous and exotic tree species of known or potential value.

2 .2 Funds will be required to cover transport, equipment and labour.

Overall supervision and direction will be the greater problem, as this will involve more attention than can normally be spared by Provincial Forest Officers. Ideally, two professional officers are needed, and this is where out side technical assistance would be most useful.

Project 3—*Mambilla Pilot Afforestation—(Priority: Top)*.—This is an extension of a existing project. Under the 1962-68 Development Plan, the scheme was designed to establish six small hand-watered tree nurseries and to plant ten acres each year in six different areas so as to gain information on the possibilities of growing exotic tree species. It was hoped that these trees will eventually provide the much needed fuel, poles and fence posts on the virtually treeless Mambilla Plateau. So far results have exceeded all expectations, and the rapid growth of eucalyptus and tropical pines suggest that an excellent potential exists for tree plantations. It would appear also that there is a high possibility of producing timber and wood-pulp.

Project 3.2.—At the current rate of combined local authority and government tree planting, it will take about 70 years before the present requirements for domestic fuel and poles alone can be met, even without considering the requirements of industry. This project is designed therefore as a pilot scheme to increase the rate of afforestation using mechanized means wherever possible. Despite the remoteness of this area and the poor communications with it rapid development must take place in the near future considering its tremendous potential in various fields of natural resources.

Project 3.3.—The following figures, calculated by those with experience of conditions on the Mambilla Plateau, are indicative of the relative economic value of forestry compared with other forms of land use:—

	£	
Annual return from Cattle	1	per acre/year.
Stapple food crops	4-12	,,
Coffee	80	,,
Plantation for fuel and poles	70	,,

Project 3.4.—The scheme is at present being run by the Provincial Forest Officer based at Yola assisted by one British national on voluntary service and the Assistant Forest Superintendent stationed on the plateau. Under the current Development Plan the staffing and capital requirements of this scheme will be met as far as possible and furthermore additional funds will be provided for maintenance work and enlarged labour force.

Project 4:—*Town, Village and Roadside Plantations—(Priority—Top)*.—This is a continuation of the existing project "Production of Poles, Timber and Fuel", but renamed to make its purpose clearer.

4.2 The requirement in many parts of the State is to provide adequate supplies of wood so as to prevent or at least reduce, present uncontrolled destruction of remaining forest. In some areas, due to the extreme shortage of wood fuel, the local population is driven to use crop residues, cow dung and other organic refuse, which ought to be returned to the farms as manure. The result of such practice is clearly visible in the manifold evils of soil and reduced farm yields.

4.3 Wood fuel and poles are heavy and bulky products which are not economical to transport over more than very short distances. For this reason plantations must be located in close proximity to centres of population, or along roadsides where extraction will be simple. Where areas are not already within the forest estate, they may be reserved or else, as it is envisaged that community self-help will play a large part in the project, they may be constituted as communal forest areas for the benefit of the local community.

4.4 It is proposed that the project be executed at the provincial level by Provincial Forest Officers and their staff, but there should also be a professional officer, with a technical officer to assist him, as extension workers to intensify education of rural populations and school children, to the recognition of forest values and potentials.

4.5 If administrative support can be achieved with regard to encouraging community self-help, a considerable area of planting should be achieved at very little cost. Nevertheless, a good measure of encouragement should be given during the plan period, and it is therefore proposed to allocate funds to each province to support such plantings.

Project 5:—Pilot Irrigated Forest Plantaiton—(Priority—Medium).—During the 1962-68 Plan period, one of the areas investigated with a view to establishing forestry plantations was along the northern part of the Nigerian shoreline of Lake Chad. In this area trees are urgently needed to provide protection and shelter belts and for the production of fuel and poles for the fishing industry, as well as for domestic use. However, in view of the extremely harsh climatic conditions, and low and erratic seasonal rainfall, it was soon discovered that there is little possibility of establishing trees unless they can be artificially watered for the first year after planting while their roots penetrate down to the water table. Early trials in which trees were watered individually by hand, quickly proved this point; but it was also evident that hand watering on a larger scale, with up to 1,000 trees per acre, would be prohibitively expensive.

5.2 In 1967 the Forestry Division was fortunate in being able to borrow a small amount of overhead sprinkler irrigation equipment, and a trial was undertaken using *Eucalyptus Camaldulensis* in different Provinces. Results were astononishing: not only was survival very good, but growth rate was so rapid that after only one year the trees averaged over 20 feet in height. In the second year after planting watering was discontinued, but the trees appear to be well established and thriving so that, after two years some areas high as 35 feet.

5.3 At the growth rate achieved in this first trial it seems possible that the primary requirement of poles and fuelwood could be produced on a 2 or 3 year rotation. However, further observation is still required, and it is necessary to set up a somewhat larger pilot scheme (the original trial being only about 5 acres) to study the economics of production, in view of the expensive equipment involved before any large scale project can be recommended. Under this project it is proposed to expand the trials into such a pilot scheme, and to establish up to 300 acres of plantation by means of overhead sprinkler irrigation over a period of four years.

The relatively low priority rating of "Medium" is not intended to imply that the project is not considered important. It is because should adequate funds not be forth coming, work on a very reduced scale coud nevertheless continue under project 41.

Project 6:—Demarcation Plantation for Gum Arabic—(Priority—High).—This is a continuation of an existing project, approved several years ago, but for which funds have only become available in 1969.

6.2 Gum Arabic is greatly in demand for export, and prices of up to £N.120 per ton are paid for it at the demand for export, and prices of up to entire Nigerian production, locally worth up to £0.5 million, comes from the Bornu Province where it is collected as an exudate from the naturally occuring tree *Accaci..-senegal*. Annual production varies considerably from year to year, partly because weather conditions influence gum yields, but also because collection from trees scattered over a wide area is not easy and people are less willing to do so in years when farm cash crops give good returns. Also, as there has been no previous scheme to plant this tree, there can be no doubt that numbers must have declined greatly over the years as trees are destroyed through tapping with little replacement by natural regeneration.

6.3 In this project the intention is to set up demonstration plantations wherever posible in those areas where *Acacia-Senegal* is known to grow and to yield gum, with the object of teaching local populations the value of the tree and how to establish, and eventually tap, private or communal plantations of their own. Such plantations could also be formed and would be of direct economic benefit to the people, whilst at the same time helping to protect the climate, soil and water regimes in a particularly arid part of the State. Here also, it is hoped that community self-help will be obtainable but Government assistance with mechanized site clearance, cultivation and planting is proposed to accelerate the rate of work and increase efficiency.

Project 7:—High Forest Pilot Timber Plantations—(Priority—Medium).—In one of the Clauses of this State's Forest Policy, it is accepted that in order to reduce the gap between production and consumption of timber, wherever local conditions of climate, soil and water regime within the forest estate permit, species suitable for the production of general purpose and constructional timber should be established in forest plantation. Already it is known that *High Forest* exists in the southern part of the State, and a part of project 3 above is designed to supply information with regard to species and site conditions therein so that this new project is a logical follow-up.

7. 2 The work of site clearance, preparation and planting in high forest areas involves heavier equipment but such expenditure can be more than justified by the higher economic returns obtainable from timber as compared with fuel and poles. In this project, which is intended as a pilot scheme, the economics and feasibility of such work are to be investigated in anticipation of future larger scale programmes. Much information, and assistance also it is to be hoped, will be available in this respect from the U.N./F.A.O. Sponsored Savannah Forestry Resarch Station at Samaru, but it will be advisable to have an experienced professional officer in charge of this project.

Project 8—Hillside Afforestation Pilot Scheme (Priority: Medium)—In the recent land resources study of Northern Sardauna and Southern Adamawa by the Directorate of Overseas Survey, a system of land use has been recommended for the Mambilla plateau. Under this system it is advised that watersheds and slopes of valleys be protected by afforestation, at the same time creating a timber reserve in the area, and a pilot scheme has been suggested to study this and other aspects of land use.

8.2. As the Forestry Division does not yet have sufficient experience of hillside afforestation, it is proposed to run this project independently of project 3 above and, if possible to seek the assistance of an outside expert on such work so as to run it along the lines suggested by the Directorate of Overseas Survey.

8.3. Although the work of this project is important, and possibly vital to the future of Mambilla, its priority is rated at "Medium" on the assumption that, if specific funds are not forthcoming, limited trials may be carrind out by the Provincial Forest Officer under project 3.

Project 9—Pilot Saw Milling Industry (Priority: Medium)—There already exists in this State, in the High Forest areas, a small timber sawing industry operated privately by pit-sawyers. Some of these people are now beginning to apply for loans, under sawmilling equipment; and from the Mambilla area also, requests are coming in for sawmill to be established in anticipation of exploitable plantation timber.

9.2. In the case of such requests the view of the Forest Division is quite rightly frequently sought, yet the Division itself has no practical experience of this type of work and can only advise on the basis of theoretical knowledge and common sense.

9.3. Because of the expense involved, and the likely increase in timber production in connection with other projects, it is considered desirable that the Government recruit (or obtain under Technical Assistance) small pilot sawmill so that a study may be made of the economics and problems involved, and practical training be given to those who may wish to set up their own mills.

9.4. A similar project was created by the government of the former Northern Nigeria but, with the establishment of new states, that scheme was inherited by the North-Western State. In any case it is considered that a small pilot sawmill in the High Forest area of this State would be justifiable so as to provide "on site" training for intending private saw-millers and to utilise timber obtained in the course of clearance operations under project 7.

Project 10.—Development of Forest-based "Cottage" Industries (Priority: Medium).— This project attempts to utilize existing trees on the vast areas of natural savannah Wood Land with which this State is endowed. At present the potential of these woodlands remains largely untapped and unrecognised, except as a source of fuelwood; but, as fuel, it is generally too distant from centres of demand to be economic to transport in large quantities. There should however be scope for utilizing these forests, given proper guidance, by the development of numerous and varied small scale rural industries, such as are common in other countries. Such industries, by virtue of being sited in rural areas, could provide a much-needed way of developing such areas and solving the ever-increasing problem of drifting populations from rural to urban areas.

10.2. It is envisaged that technicians experienced in rural woodcrafts, such as charcoal making and the production of wood distillates, making furniture, wheels for carts, baskets, boxes, tools handles, tannery, etc., would tour the State, investigate what can be done, train local craftsmen in the required skills and develop markets for the products. The project depends on availability of qualified technicians but, as a scheme of this nature was originally noted by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations several years ago, it seems likely that assistance in this respect might be forthcoming. It is also likely that technicians in some related fields might be available through volunteer organisations.

Project 11—Yankari Game Reserve: (Priority: High).—This is an existing and very successful project, begun during the 1962-68 Development Plan, as a result of which Yankari is now the only managed game reserve as yet open to the public in the whole Federation of Nigeria. A great deal has been achieved already but, even though the Forestry Division is not responsible for the catering and accommodation arrangements for visitors, a lot more remains to be done. The network of game viewing and patrol tracks must be considerably improved so as to raise their standard and encourage travel in private cars rather than game unit vehicles at all time of year. Efforts must also be made to control bush fires, prevent further erosion, improve habitat conditions for the wildlife, and intensify protection.

11.2. This work will be expensive, but is essential, and it is most desirable that adequate investment under skilled guidance be made at once. Capital development must be completed properly and a plan of management prepared as soon as possible, and not allowed to spread in a disorganised way over many years. If we do not raise the standard of Yankari now it will soon cease to be a premier tourist attraction and the economic potential it has to offer will be lost.

Project 12—Gashaka Game Park: (*Priority: High*).—The Gashaka district of southern Sardauna Province, at the foot of the Mambilla plateau, is an area which contains possibly the best scenery in the country, excellent fishing in the Taraba and Kam rivers, and good game country. It contains the highest point in Nigeria, and covers catchment areas of many rivers. However, although the area is sparsely peopled, the forests are already being destroyed, steep-slope farming is beginning to cause erosion and affect river systems, and hunters (mostly from other parts of Nigeria) are shooting all the game. In one small village area, hunters from Sokoto have shot in two months only this year 24 large animals, and the game population will soon be very much depleted, yet very little revenue is being obtained therefrom at the moment.

12.2. In April, 1969, the area was visited by a UN/F.A.O. Wildlife Expert who "trekked" through the bush on foot for several days to examine conditions in detail. It was readily apparent that any form of development so far has been negligible, that the people are very poor and exist on bare subsistence farming and that it would be an excellent place for a game reserve or national park.

12.3. By erecting this area into a game park the scenery could be preserved, soil and water regimes maintained, the game would be protected, the rivers could be made to earn revenue from controlled fishing and rest house accommodation could be provided throughout the area for tourists, who could relax on the high plateau or visit game areas below. At the same time the area would be opened up with roads and bridges for light traffic, Village could be maintained at centres of tourist accommodation and employment given to many of the present population in connection with maintance of services within the area.

12.4. At the moment the Gashaka district is remote, and communications to it are poor. From the point of view of a game park, such conditions are ideal as they will allow for peaceful development of the park itself and of the game stock within it. By the time the area is ready for opening to the public there can be little doubt that circumstances will have changrd and that many visitors will be attracted.

Project 13—Wildlife Management and Control: (*Priority: Top*).—So far attention to Wildlife matters in this State has been devoted almost entirely to game reserves, yet complaints constantly come in concerning damage being caused by wild animals, outside such reserves, and in particular by elephants and hippopotamus. Such complaints are invariably accompanied by request that some of the offending animals be killed so as to frighten the others away. The Ministry of Natural Resources however, as authority responsible for enforcement of the Wild Animals Law, and in view of International obligations imposed by Nigeria's participation as a signatory to the African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, is primarily concerned with preservation of Wildlife and reluctant to take any steps which, for lack of reliable information, may lead to extermination of any species of Wildlife.

13.2. The purpose of this new project therefore is to enable the Ministry to carry out the main points concerning wildlife as laid down in the Convention which are not covered by existing provisions, which concern only game reserves. These points may be summarised as:—

> ensuring the conservation, wise use and development of faunal resources and their environment; the management of exploitable wildlife populations outside designated area (such as game reserves) for an optimum yield; and enforcing the prohibition of unauthorised methods of hunting and capture of wildlife.

13.3. Provision is being sought for funds with which to obtain suitable transport, equipment and labour so that:—

(*a*) Reliable surveys can be carried out to determine the real wildlife potential within the State.

(*b*) Studies can be made as to how best this potential may be developed and exploited, including the possibilities for game ranching and Cropping.

Technical assistance in the form of experienced personnel to direct this work will, at our present stage of development, be essential.

Project 14—*Park and Gardens:* (*Priority: Medium*)—Although at first sight a project with this title may appear an expensive luxury at the moment, when there are so many other vital works to be done, this is not entirely true. Throughout Nigeria there is growing recognition of the revenue potential, especially in terms of foreign exchange which can be realised by the encouragement of tourism. To succeeded however, suitable facilities and amenities must be provided to attract the tourist. For other Ministires this involves such matters as good communications, transport facilities and accommodation. For its part, the Ministry of Natural Resources is, determined to encourage the creation of parks and gardens to improve urban areas for the benefit of both tourists and the resident population.

14.2. Under this project it is proposed initially to set up specific schemes in which work can be concentrated to permit greater supervision and achievement, rather than disperse effort on such things as flower beds for roundabouts and offices. Commence with the development of a small Zoo or menagerie and with a park for the State Capital.

Project 15—*Field Maintenance Unit:* (*Priority: Top*).—As most other projects, whether already in existence or proposed, depend to a considerable extent on the utilisation of vehicles and or other forms of mechanical equipment and plant, and as the Forestry Division has at the moment no facilities at all for field maintenance and repair of such equipment this project is VITAL to the success of all other projects, for it is infact so important that it is given top priority above all others, for it would be a criminal waste to posses all the equipment required for the various projects if no provision is made for maintenance facilities.

15.2. This is a new project, and it is not intended to set up a workshop of the type already operated by the Ministry of Works in large centres; it will simply permit mobile facilities to be organised to ensure regular maintenance and minor repairs are carried out on all machines working in the field. This is a service which Forestry Officers are seldom qualified to do. It will insure the best use is obtained from all equipement, and refuce the quantity of replacement required.

Project 16—*Buildings:* (*Priority: Medium*).—Under this project it is proposed to build Forest Offices and stores at Gembu and Baissa, towards the end of the Plan period. At each of these places are located be several Plan projects. Initially, work on the projects will be carried out from temporary accommodation. But, by the end of the Plan period it is anticipated that permanent buildings will be required for expanding development in the next plan period.

TABLE (21)

FORESTRY —Phasing of Expenditure

Head 965:	1970/71	1971/71	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
5201. Forest Resources Survey... ...	10,000	10,500	8,500	4,500	33,500
5301. Mambilla Afforestatiion Scheme	30,000	30,000	28,000	27,000	115,000
5402. Yankari Game Reserves	23,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	50,000
5403. Demonstration Plantation for Gum Arabic	21,500	20,000	16,500	12, 000	70,000
5501. Town, Village and Roadside Plant	19,000	19,000	24,000	22,000	84,000
5101. Field Maintenance Unit	8,000	3,400	4,000	4,000	19,400
5303. Land Reservation	15,000	12,000	10,000	9,000	46,000
5302. Hillside Afforestation Pilot Scheme	10,000	15,500	20,500	14,000	59,000
5401. Wildlife Management and Control	6,000	10,500	7,000	8,000	31,500
5406. Gashaka Game Park	—	20,000	20,000	12, 000	52,000
5404. Pilot Irrigated Forest Plantation	12,500	9,000	4,000	6,000	31,500
5405. High Forest Pilot Timber Plantation	36,000	25,600	24,500	14,000	100,100
5407. Pilot Saw Milling Industry	10,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	23,000
5408. Parks and Gardens	7,500	4,500	4,500	3,500	20,000
5304. Development of Forest Based 'Cottage' Industry	5,500	4,000	2,000	3,000	14,500
TOTAL	214,000	200,000	185,000	151,000	750,000
Head 965 *Fishery*					
8101. Lake Chad Fishing	5,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	27,500
1802. River Pond Fishing	3,000	5,000	6,000	7,500	21,500
TOTAL ... ... £	8,000	12,500	13,500	15,000	49,000

(E) TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Government of this State will not play a passive role in the process of economic development. It is the intention of Government to participate fully in the industrial development of the State. To achieve this objective provision has been made to meet payments in respect of pre-Investment Studies which would identify viable projects. Also basic facilities will be provided for designated industrial areas during the Plan period.

Project I—Economic Development Studies and Research:—The Government would provide payments in full or in part for costs of pre-investment studies of specific industrial projects. These include cost of feasibility studies and consultancy service fees, such studies being normally undertaken by overseas agencies. A preliminary survey of mineral resources has already been undertaken, and feasibility reports of the textile industry, cement industry, Sugar Industry have been received. Other projects which will require investigation are the processing of cottonseed, fish processing, flour milling, dairying, livestock industries and further prospecting of mineral resources. A thorough evaluation of these projects through feasibility studies (technical, industrial, financial etc:) are necessary before large scale investment can be sunk into them.

Project 2—Industrial Areas Preparation:—To promote the development of industries, the government would embark on the development of industrial areas. These would include the construction of access roads, drainage, and the provision of water and electricity supply to designated areas. The Government would also finance the construction of railway spurs where appropriate.

Project 3—Industrial Investment:—A number of industrial projects considered ripe for immediate development are listed as follows:—

1. Cement Industry.
2. Textile Industry. -
3. Oil Seed (Cotton) Processing Plant. -
4. Lake Chad Fishing Processing Industry. -
5. Groundnut Oil Crushing Industry. -
6. Mambilla Dairy Industry. -
7. Hotel and Tourism.
8. Tannery And Meat Processing. -

The Government of this State will hernceforth take an active interest in the promotion of and participation in various industries. However, the ultimate objective will be for the Government to take controlling shares in the various industries. Towards this end about £4 million has been set aside to meet the contribution of Government in the proposed industrial projects. See also page 11-12

Project 4—Purchase of Vehicles:—Two Landrovers will be purchased during the Plan period for use by the Trade and Industry Division as well as the Economic Planning Division. These divisions have to do extensive travelling in the course of their official duties.

(F) COMMERCE AND FINANCE:

Small Scale Industries

It is the policy of this Government to assist indigenous participation in various industries. Towards this end, the Government has set aside £100,000 for investment in Small Scale Industries. Under the scheme, the Government provides financial assistance to Small Industrial Entrepreneurs. Examples of such industrial include leather work, shoe-making, Sawmilling, Food processing, Woodworking, Metal-Working etc.

TABLE (22)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Head 96:		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
1101. Economic Development Studies and Research		20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	95,000
1102. Industrial Areas Preparations		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
9101. Purchase of New Vehicles		3,400	—	—	—	3,400
Head 90 2101. Industrial Investments		250,000	250,000	2,000,000	1,412,600	3,912,600
	£	278,400	280,000	2,030,000	1,442,600	4,031,000

For Small Industries Credit, Scheme *See* Commerce and Finance.

Head 90 3101. Electricity Development		170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	800,000
TOTAL	£	170,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	800,000

(g) ROADS DEVELOPMENTS (TRANPORT)

Introduction

With the creation of States, the old order priorities for road development has to change. For instance for the North Eastern State, it is no longer tenable to lay emphasis on feeder road to Bornu Railway extension alone hence priority has been shifted to Planning Road Development to run North-South, in accordiance with the geographical structure of the State. The Plan should also ensure that, proposals for roads development are in accordance with the States other priority objectives—to open up new areas, and to link rich agricultural producing areas with the markets. In accordance with these objectives, priority for road development appear as follows:—

*Project B.*1—*Little Gombi—Biu-Damaturu Road* (130 *miles*)
*Project B.*2—*Damaturu-Gashu'a-Geidam Road* (175 *Miles*)
*Project B.*4—*Nguru-Gashu'a Road* (42 *miles*) (*Resurfacing*)

These three projects will open up the hitherto isolated areas of the State and they will provide links to the major roads in the State viz: Maiduguri—Bauchi road and Maiduguri to Yola-Takum Road which leads ultimately to Calabar. The three Roads will also link with the Bornu Railway extension.

*Project A.*1—*Extension of Maiduguri-Baga Road to Mallam Fatori.*—The first phase of this road (Maiduguri-Baga) has been completed and financed by the World Bank. The second phase (extension to Mallam Fatori) should be carried out if the optinum benefit were to be derived from the scheme.

*Project C.*1—*Bauchi-Dass-Tafawa-Balewa Road.*—This road is important in view of the economomic possibilities of the area. It will also provide an outlet through Pankshin.

*Project C.*2—*Azare-Potiskum Road.*—This road will ensure that the Katagum Emirate and Misau area are linked with North-South traffic road complex towards the South-Eastern State of Nigeria.

*Project C.*3—*Kiri-Shelleng-Deba Habe-Dadin Kowa Axis.*—This road will serve a very rich agricultural hinterland, and should be linked with Gombe-Biu and Gombe-Yola Road for produce evacuation.

*Project A.*2—*Billiri Karim Lamido or Billiri filiya*—(63 *miles*) *Etc* 10*t*).—Application will be submitted to the World Bank to finance this road when the full engineering feasibilities studies are completed and the actual capital cost is known. Therefore only token figure of 10t is inserted as planned expenditure although preliminary estimates for the construction of the road is about £2.6 million.

*Project B.*7—*Yankari Access Road.*—This is important for the development of the tourist industry of the State as it forms the access gate to Yankari Game Reserve. Only £6,000 is required to complete the project.

Project D—*Preliminary Investigations and Surveys.*—The Ministry of works and survey maintains soil and material laboratory at Bauchi which carries out survey and investigations for road improvements.

Project E—*Minor Improvements to Trunk Roads 'B'.*—These roads taken over from the local authorities are sub-standards, and in order to bring them to the Ministry of Works Class (II) standards, the Ministry will spend some £110,000 within the 4 years period.

Project F—Improvement to Station Roads.—Most of the roads in the Urban towns of the State are in deplorable conditions. In some cases these may be due to traffic congestion. About £36,000 will be spent during the plan period on improving these roads.

Project G—Residential and Trading Layouts.—It is necessary to provide some basic infranstructural facilities (roads etc). in some residential and commercial areas in major towns, in the interest of commerce and industry. £33,000 will be spent during the Period 1970/74.

Project H—Plant and Vehicle Replacement.—For use by Ministry of Works when constructing road through direct labour. Only major roads are to be given to contracting firms.

3102. *Major Improvement to Trunk 'B' and other roads to be taken over from the Local Authorities:*—It is estimated that about £851,000 is to be spent during the plan period However there will be a stock-taking of all roads falling in their category in order to determine priority for the taking over. Some of these roads are as follows: .

Major Improvements to Trunk Roads 'B' and Local Authority Roads to be taken over by Government.—

	Miles
1. Azare-Potiskum	57
2. From Junction with A. 17 Kiri Shelleng-Deba-Habe-Dadin Kowa	80
3. Yola-Fufore Junction Karlahi	36
4. Fufore Junction-Fufore Gurin	24
5. Adamani-Jama'are Road	20
6. Pulka-Kirawa Road	20
7. Wamdeo-Askira Road	9
8. Karega-Wafango	18
9. Sebore-Binyeri	15
10. Uba-Lassa	25
11. Kumo-Yola	42
12. Hadejia-Nguru (£84,000)	3
13. Misau-Azare	24
TOTAL	373 + N

It is important that road rehabilitation and maintenance be given high priorities during this Plan Period as maintenance often yields exceptionally high benefits to the national economy within a short span of time. Cost benefit ratios attributable to good road maintenance ranged as high as 11.8-1.

Man-Power Associated with the Projects 1970/74.—The shortage of high level and intermediate power will not hamper the implementation of development projects since the major projects like A1, B1, B2, B4, B7, and C1, are intended to be executed by consultants and Contractors. Ministry has got necessary manpower for top supervision of the Contracts.

This Ministry has also adequate staff to excute the remaining projects by direct labour.

Foreign Exchange Component.—The total cost of all the projects in the Plan Period works out to £10,970 Million. Weighted average cost of Bituminous Road construction on percentage basis works out as follows:—

1. Materials and Equipments — — — —	70%
2. Wages and Salaries — — — — —	24 „
3. Other Costs — — — — — —	6 „

The foreign exchange requirements for materials not available within the country, equipment and salaries of expatriate staff is assumed to be approximately one third of the total cost which works out to £3.6 million for all the projects covered by 1970/74 plan period.

TABLE (23)

TRANSPORT (ROAD DEVELOPMENT)

Head 961:	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	9173/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
1101. Survey and Design: Damaturu, Gashua Geidam road	76,000	—	—	—	76,000
1102. Preliminary Investigation and Survey	65,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	22,5000
3101. Bauchi-Dass and Tafawa Balewa road Major Improvement	20,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	100,000
3102. Major Improvement to Trunk 'B' and other Roads	151,000	250,000	250,000	200,000	851,000
3104. Improvement to Station Roads ...	5,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	36,000
3201. Residential Industrial and Trading Layout	5,000	150,000	10,000	3,000	33,000
4201. Little Gombi-Biu Damaturu Road Construction	1,806,400	1,693,600	1,000,000	—	4.5
4202. Nguru, Gashua Road Rehabilitation ...	30,000	20,000	14,000	20,000	84,000
4203. Yankari Access Road	50,000	2,000	—	—	52,000
9101. Plant and Vehicle Replacement ...	10,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	120,000
4101. Kauwa, Abadam and Mallam Fatori ...	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	1,902
4102. Hadejia-Nguru Road (Kano State Boundary to Nguru	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	10	84,000
4206. Damaturu, Gashua and Geidam: Construction	—	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
Minor Improvements to Trunk Roads B.	20,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	110,000
TOTAL ... ... £	2,197,900 20*t*	2,797,650 20*t*	2,379,000 20*t*	1,828,000 20*t*	10,970,500

(H) ELECTRICITY AMENITY UNDERTAKING

This government electricity programme will be carried out in 2 phases:—

The first phase will cover a number of major towns listed as follows:—

Mubi, Potiskum, Azare
Gashua, Bama, Numan } Already Surveyed.

Jalingo, Biu, Ganye,
Gembu } Not Surveyed.

The second phase will cover towns with population of over 10,000.

2. The Government has already embarked on the electrification of Mubi, Potiskum and Azare and has paid a total of £92,110 towards financing the capital cost of the project. This is equivalent to over one-third of the total cost, the Governmment is to finance the remaining ⅔. In the plan period, an additional four towns are to be electrified, one in each year. The total cost of the electricity project is £800,000.

3. The Government will complete the electrification projects in progress (Mubi, Potiskum, Azare). Then electricity will be provided other towns in accordance with the following criteria: Divisional headquarters will come next for consideration then other major towns with a population of 10,000 or above, taking into consideration industrial needs and other related factors.

Head 980	*Project*	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
		£	£	£	£	£
3101	Electricity Development	290,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	800,000

CHAPTER 6
SOCIAL SECTOR

TABLE (24)
SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SECTOR

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
1 Education	2,321,295	10r	10r	10r	7,127,565
2 Health	378,000	1,499,000	798,000	458,000	3,133,000
3 Information Services	223,700 +30r	192,100	149,600	122,100	794,000
4 Social Welfare	631,300	150,300	19,500	81,200	882,300
5 Town and Country Planning	100,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	600,000
6 Water Resources Development	717,500	878,500	660,500	448,900	2,705,400
TOTAL	4,371,795 +30r	2,919,900 +10r	1,777,600 +10r	1,260,200 +10r	15,242,26

CHAPTER 6

(G) EDUCATION PROGRAMME 1970/74

Basic Objectives—(*a*) *Primary Education.*—To achieve Ashby target by 1975-such that 25% of the total population children who are of school going age should be enrolled. In numerical term, enrolment will be raised from about 180,000 in 1970 to 300,000 in 1974.

The total capital cost involved is £1,547,250 and *Associated Recurrent Cost* is £5,725,457 making a total of £7, 272, 707.

Secondary Education.—The programme envisages that over 10,000 pupils should be in the various secondary schools in the State by 1973/74. Cost Capital Cost Total—£1,682, 780.

Associated Recurrent Cost—£3, 442, 635.

Teachers *Training.*—To ensure that sufficient number of teachers are produced to meet the demand of primary schools projected expansion. Thus by 1974, 9,000 student teachers are supposed to be in training. Cost—Capital £1,646, 115.

Associated Recurrent Cost—£2, 252,448.

Technical Education.—To expand the existing Craft Schools and to build two additional ones, so that the latter will have a total enrolment of 252 students, and the former 945 students. Cost—Capital £921,000. Associated Recurrent Costs—£385,245.

Other Community Development Programme—Libraries, and Vehicles £330,420.— To assist a variety of Community sponsored projects.

Libraries.—To build a State Library in Maiduguri and Provincial Libraries in the Provincial Headquarters.

Summary of Cost—(*a*) *Capital.*—

	£
Primary Education	1,547,250
Secondary Education	1,682,780
Teachers Training	1,646,115
Technical Education	921,000
Libraries—Vehicles and Community Development ...	33,420
Polytechnic University Education	500,000
*Higher Education N.E.C.A.S.	900,000
TOTAL	£ 7,127,565

(*b*) *Recurrent Costs.*—

	£
Primary Education	5,725,457
Secondary Education	3,442,635
Teachers Training	2,252,448
Technical Education	385,245
Vehicles	31,230
Scholarships	917,400
Boarding Facilities	1,832,023
	£ 14,616,461

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* N.E.C.A.S. North Eastern College of Arts and Sciences.

Phasing of Total Costs

Analysis of the programmes and the breakdown of the total costs involved are explained in tables I to XVI.

Tables I-III	Primary Education
Tables IV-V	Secondary Education
Tables VI-VII	Teacher Training
Tables VIII-X	Technical Education
Table XI	Libraries
Table XII	Boarding Facilities.
Table XIII	Summary of costs Capital and Recurrent
Table XIV—XVI	Community Development

TABLE (A)

EDUCATION SUMMARY—1970/74

	1970-74 £	1970-71 £
Primary Education	1,547,250	294,350
Secondary Education	1,682,780	870,760
Teachers Education	1,646,115	771,255
Technical Education	921,000	256,310
Other Community Development, Libraries, Vehicles, ...	330,420	128,620
Polytechnic University Capital Subvention ...	500,000	—
Higher Education/North Eastern State College of Arts Ang Science	500,000	—
TOTAL	£ 7,1275,65	2,321,295

TAB (B)

BRAEK-DOWN OF SUMMARY BY PROGRAMMES
EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 1970/74

Primary.

(i) Head 974	*E.T.C.*	1970/71	1970/74
	£	£	£
1101. Capital Grants Primary Education	1,547,250	294,350	1,547,250
(ii) Head 973 Secondary			
2101. IDA G.S.S. Buildings ...	778,970	389,485	778,970
2102. Government Secondary School Buildings ...	364,350	252,920	364,350
2103. Government Secondary Staff Housing	240,610	150,000	240,610
Head 975			
2201. IDA Grants to V.A. Secondary Schools	126,590	33,675	126,950
2202. Capital Grants V.A. Secondary Schools	132,260	34,680	132,260
Head 973			
2109. Government Secondary School Furniture Equipment	40,000	10,000	40,000
Total ... £	1,682,780	870,760	1,682,780

Teacher's Training

(iii) Head 973			
3101. AID Government Teachers' College Building ...	555,055	555,055	555,055
3102. Government Teachers' College Buildings ...	615,780	135,960	615,780
3103. Government Teachers' College Staff House ...	218,590	36,000	218,590
Head 974			
5201. IDA Capital Grants to V.A. Teachers College ...	40	10s	10s
5202. Capital Grants to V.A. Teachers' College Buildings	177,835	25,330	177,835
5203. Capital Grants to L.A. Arabic Teachers' College Maiduguri Buildings ...	48,815	11,400	48,815
Head 973			
3109. Government Teachers' College Furniture and Equipment	30,000	7,500	30,000
Total ... £	1,646,115	771,250	1,646,115

TABLE B (Contd)

(iv) *Head 973* Technical	*E.T.C.*	1970/71	1970/74
4101. IDA Technical Training School, Maiduguri Building	576,400	71,525	576,400
4201. IDA Government Craft School Multi Buildings	137,700	41,765	137,700
4202. IDA Government Craft School Extensions ...	102,500	104,300	100,500
4203. Government Craft School Buildings	40,500	34,380	40,500
4204. Government Craft School Staff Housing	13,350	4,500	13,500
4102. Technical Training School Buildings	31,350	Nil	Nil
Technical Training School Staff Buildings	12,600	Nil	—
Head 975			
4109. Government Technical and Craft Schools: Furniture and Equipment ...	6,450	1,620	6,450
Total ... £	921,000	256,310	921,000

(v) *Others*			
Head 973			
7102. Water Works	18,000	12,570	18,000
7201. Land Compensation ...	6,000	5,670	6,000
7102. Electricity and Water Supplies	7,890	6,000	7,890
6101. Community Development Training Institute Building	36,100	20,000	36,100
6102. Community Development Staff Housing	24,000	10,000	24,000
6103. Model Village School ...	20,000	3,500	20,000
6104. Rural Development Centres	20,000		20,000
8102. Libraries	40,000	27,000	40,000
Head 975			
5201. Capital Grants Islamic Education	31,200	12,000	17,200
6201. Assistance to Community Development Projects ...	60,500	17,030	60,500
Head 975			
9101. Additional Motor Vehicles Community Development	6,500	6,500	6,500
9102. Additional Motor Vehicles Education	7,000	7,000	7,000
9103. Motor Vehicles Replacement	10,250 (330,400)	5,250 (130,430)	10,250 (330,400)
Total ...	£ 6,107,000		6,107,000
Higher and University Education ...	1,000,000		1,000,000
	£ 7,107,000		£ 7,107,000

TABLE I

Primary Education 1970-1974

Year	(a) *Estimated 6-12 year Age Group*	(b) *Estimated Enrolment*	(c) % a/b
1969	1,154,822	143,979	12.50
1970	1,183,693	177,600	15.00
1971	1,213,283	212,323	17.50
1972	1,243,617	248,723	20.00
1973	1,274,707	286,809	22.50
1974	1,306,575	326,644	25.00

Notes.—(a) 1969 is under the base year for all population.

(b) Estimated enrolment is based on a 12.5 per cent annual increase on enrolments over the population increase in the 6-12 year age group.

TABLE II

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	£	£	£	£	£
Projected Enrolment Table I (a)	177,600	212,327	248,723	286,809	326,644
Capital Costs: Extra Classrooms required	[illegible]	860	910	952	996
Cost to Government £350 per Classroom ...	294,350	301,000	318,500	333,200	348,600
Recurrent Costs:					
Administrative Costs to Government ...	37,299	12,011	40,802	2,072	7,038
Recurrent Cost to Government (b) ...	961,976	1,017,440	1,273,350	1,492,150	[illegible]

Notes.—(a) 1969 used as base year.

(b) Administrative costs cover grants to Local Education Authority for staff salaries and it includes Headquarters allowance.

(c) CR = Class Room.

TABLE III—Summary of Costs

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Recurrent	1,108,211	1,322,952	1,548,658	1,785,658	[illegible]	
Capital	294,350	301,000	318,500	333,200	348,600	
Total	1,402,561	1,620,752	1,897,158	2,110,858	2,882,880	[illegible]

TABLE IV

1970/74 Secondary Education

Projection of Numbers of Students by year 1970/74

Form	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
I	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
II	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Recurrent Cost at £[illegible] Student	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(b) Annual Increase in Population ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(c) Proportion of (b) Govt. Secondary Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(d) Capital Cost on (c) at £[illegible] Student	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(e) Proportion of (b) in [illegible] Secondary Schools	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
(f) Capital Cost at £[illegible] Student ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE V

Summary of Costs

	£	£	£	£	£
Recurrent Cost Govt. and V.A. ...	658,455	799,050	930,615	1,054,515	3,442,63
Capital Cost Government	150,620	141,780	133,620	98,940	524,960
Capital Cost V.A.	38,505	35,615	33,490	24,650	132,260
TOTAL	847,580	976,445	1,097,725	1,178,105	4,099,855

Note.—(*i*) Capital Projects for 1970 have been provided under 1969 plan period.

(*ii*) Thirteen schools come under I.D.A. loan project. Government Financial Commitments on I.D.A. projects is only 35% of the projects while per cent is met by I.D.A. loan programme. Total value of the loan is £1,722,165.

(*iii*) Capital Cost for each year are entered in the previous year. Buildings have to be provided a year earlier before they are put to use, e.g. buildings for 1970 must be provided in 1969 and those for 1971 must be provided in 1970 etc.

TABLE VI

1970-74 TEACHFRS TRAINING PROGRAMME

Projection of numbers of of students by year 1970-74

Form			1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	
		£	£	£	£	£
I			1,305	1,900	2,390	2,915
II		710	1,305	1,900	2,390	
III		717	710	1,305	1,900	
IV		691	717	710	1,305	
V		608	691	717	710	
TOTAL ...	4,031	5,323	7,022	9,220		
(*a*) Recurrent cost at £88/ Student	354,728	468,424	617,936	811,360		
(*b*) Annual Increase in Population		840	1,292	1,699	2,208	
(*c*) Proportion (*b*) in Government Schools ...		560	861	1,132	1,472	
(*d*) Capital Cost on (*c*) at £170/ Student		146,370	192,440	240,240	317,220	
(*e*) Proportion of (*b*) in Voluntary Agency Schools		280	431	257	736	
(*f*) Capital Cost on (*c*) at £85/ Student	36,635	48,095	62,560	79,360		

TABLE VII

Summary of Cost

		£	£	£	£	£
Recurrent Cost Government & Voluntary Agency		354,728	468,424	617,936	811,360	2,252,448
Capital Cost Government ...	146,370	192,444	240,240	317,220	896,274	896,274
Capital Cost Voluntary Agency		36,635	48,095	62,560	79,360	226,650
TOTAL ...		537,733	708,963	920,736	1,207,940	3,375,372

Note.—Arabic Teachers College Gombe will phase out its buildings expansion over two years i.e. 1970/71 and 1971/72 to expand to a full College.

(*ii*) Expansion of Yola, Bornu and Mubi Teachers Colleges and W.T.C. Maiduguri will all come under AID Loan programme. The value of the loan is £1,177,712.

(*iii*) Capital Costs for each year are entered in the prevoius year. Buildings have to be provided a year earlier before they are put to use e.g. buildings for 1970 have to be provided in 1969 etc.

TABLE VIII

1970-1974 TECHNICAL EDUCATON

Projection of Number of Students by		*Year* 1970.					
	Form	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74		
CRAFT SCHOOL	I	235	283	331	331		
	II	187	235	283	331		
	III	200	187	235	285		
... ...	...	622	705	749	945		
(*a*) Recurrent Cost £105/ Student	...	65,310	74,025	78,645	99,225		
(*b*) Annual Increase in Population ...	...	48	83	44	96		
(*c*) Capital Cost £200/ Student	...	9,600	16,600	8,800	19,000		
(*d*) Total Cost Recurrent & Capital	...	74,910	90,625	87,445	118,225	371,205	

TABLE IX

TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOL	... I	48	84	84	84			
	II	—	48	84	84			
	III	—	—	48	84			
TTOTAL ...	...	48	132	216	252			
(*a*) Recurrent Cost £105 Student	...	5,040	13,860	22,680	26,460			
(*b*) Annual Increase in Population ...	...	48	84	84	36			
(*c*) Capital Cost £200 Student	...	9,600	16,800	17,800	7,200			
(*d*) Total Cost Recurrent Capital	...	14,640	30,660	39,480	33,660			118,440

TABLE X

SUMMARY OF COSTS TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Project	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
Recurrent Costs Craft School	65,310	74,025	78,645	99,225	317,205
Capital Costs Craft School	9,600	16,600	8,800	19,000	54,000
Recurrent Costs Technical Schools	5,040	13,860	22,680	26,460	68,040
Capitals Costs Technical Schools	9,600	16,800	16,800	7,200	50,400
TOTAL ... ... £	89,550	21,285	126,925	151,885	489,645

Note.—(*i*) A new Craft School and a Technical School are proposed to open at Mubi and Maidugur in 1970 respectively. The Craft School will start with an intake of 24 students and gradually expand to a ful Craft School with enrolment of 144 students while the Technical School starts with 48 students and gradually enrol 252 students.

(*ii*) The Establishments of the two schools and expansion of existing one all come under AID loan programme.

TABLE XI

LIBRARIES DEVELOPMENT 1970/74

Project	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
i) State Library Maiduguri	25,000	—	—	—	25,000
ii) Provincial Libraries...	—	—	15,000	—	15,000

Note.—State Library will be built in the State Headquarters of Maiduguri while three Provincial Libraries will be built in the three Provincial Headquarters of Adamawa, Bauchi and Sardauna Province.

TABLE XII

MINISTRY OF EDUCATTION DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970/74

BOARDING FACILITIES

Project	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
	£	£	£	£
SECONDARY EDUCATION				
(*a*) Number of Students	6,271	7,610	8,863	10,043
(*b*) Increase in Population	1,451	1,339	1,253	1,180
Portion of (*b*) in Government Secondary Schools	966	886	834	786
Cost at £190/Student	183,540	168,340	158,460	149,340
Portion of (*b*) in Voluntary Agency Secondary Schools ...	485	453	419	594
Cost at £95/Student	46,075	43,035	39,805	37,430
TEACHERS EDUCATION				
(*A*) Number of Students	4,031	5,323	7,022	9,220
(*B*) Increase in Population	840	1,292	1,699	2,208
Portion of (*B*) in Government Colleges	560	861	1,132	1,472
Cost at £190/Students	106,400	163,590	215,080	279,680
Portion of (*B*) in Voluntary Agency Colleges	280	431	257	736
Cost at £95/Student	26,600	40,945	24,415	69,920
TECHNICAL EDUCATION				
(*a*) Number of students in Craft Schools	622	705	749	945
(*i*) Increase in Population-Craft	48	83	44	96
(*ii*) Number of Students in Technical Schools	48	132	216	252
(*b*) (*i*) Increase in Students Population Technical	48	84	84	35
(*ii*) Number of Students (*b*)+(*d*)	96	167	128	132
Cost at £190/Students	18,240	31,730	24,320	25,080

Note.—Voluntary Agency enjoy only 50% of the boarding cost per child. 100% boarding facilities are provided taking into account that all Schools are boarding.

STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970/74

BOARDING FACILITIES: SUMMARY OF COSTS

Projects	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
(*i*) (*a*) Boarding Cost Government Secondary Schools	183,540	168,340	138,340	149,460	659,680
(*b*) Boarding Cost Voluntary Agency Secondary Schools	46,075	43,035	39,805	37,430	166,345
(*ii*) (*c*) Boarding Cost Government Technical Colleges	106,400	163,590	215,080	279,680	764,750
(*d*) Boarding Cost Voluntary Agency Government Technical Colleges	26,600	40,954	24,415	69,920	161,880
(*iii*) (*e*) Boarding Cost Technical Education	18,240	31,730	24,320	25,080	99,370
TOTAL ... ... £	380,855	447, 640	462,080	561,450	1,852,024

NORTH-EASTERN STATE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1970-74 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NORTH-EASTERN STATE

Summary of Costs—CAPITAL AND RECURRENT

Details of Projects	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Primary Education	1,402,561	1,626,752	1,867,190	2,376,204	7,272,707
... ...	...	1,402,561	1,626,752	1,867,190	2,376,204
2. Secondary Education	847,580	976,445	1,097,725	2,203,665	5,125,415
3. Teachers Education	537,733	708,963	920,736	1,731,131	3,898,563
4. Technical Education	497,350	121,285	126,925	560,685	1,306,245
5. Community Development, State Libraries, Vehicles	128,620	95,000	95,000	11,800	330,420
6. Scholarships	115,395	176,645	250,145	375,318	917,403
7. Boarding Facilities	380,855	447,640	462,080	561,450	1,852,025
8. University/Higher Education	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
TOTAL	3,910,094	4,152,730	4,819,801	7,820,153	21,702,778

CAPITAL PROJECTS 1970-74

Community Development Division

Introduction.—In this division emphasis will be placed on community sponsored projects, such that the local populace will be directly involved, thus complementing the efforts of the Government in the improvement of social and cultural conditions in the State.

Main Projects

Project I—Community Development Construction Projects.—It is the intention of this division to support genuine efforts directed at encouraging the spirit of community development. To this end, it is proposed to give capital grants of about £65,000 for construction projects such as dams, dispensaries, rural water supply schemes, clinics, Youth Centres, Roads, etc. The amount of £65,000 voted to aid community development effort is about 33⅓% of the cost of the projects the balance 66⅔% are expected to be the counterpart contribution by the local communities, Districts Councils and local Government.

Project II—Community Development and Vocational Training Institutes.—It is proposed to establish a multi-purpose institute capable of performing the following functions:—

(*a*) Providing basic training, seminars, refresher and orientation courses and research facilities in Community Development for the following:—

(*i*) Government Community Development Staff.
(*ii*) Personnel from Community Development and Local Government Sections.
(*iii*) Voluntary Agency Staff.

In addition, basic training will be provided in the following trades:—Carpentry, Masonry, Welding, etc. By this will reduce the number of unemployed school leavers who roam the streets. The total cost of the projects including buildings is £62,100.

Project III—Model Village Schemes.—This scheme is designed to transform a village community with a basic desire, to one enjoying modern amenities, through active participation in the execution of a number projects. The experience of one village will serve as a model to the people of the neighbouring villages. The government grant will continue to be made, subject to the approval of the Advisory Committees and equivalent to 33⅓% of the total cost of the projects. During the 1970-74 period it is proposed to spend £20,000 on model villages scheme.

Project IV—Rural Development Centres.—During the plan period, it is proposed to establish 8 rural Development Centres in the major towns of this State—Maiduguri, Mubi, Yola, Bauchi, Potiskum, Gombe, Numan, and Biu.

The functions of the Centres are as follows:—

(*i*) Holding of lectures, refreshers and orientation courses for suitable agencies and staff connected with Community Development at the provincial and divisional levels.
(*ii*) Conducting Community Development Demonstration classes or scheme e.g., needle-work like sewing and knitting, child care and other Homecraft courses.
(*iii*) Film shows and radio programmes which will be beneficial to the community.

APPENDIX

Community Development Division

(1) *Sources of Funds.*—The whole programme under Community Development Division envisages a total expenditure of nearly £180,000. It is expected that the funds for these projects will come from the State Government to the tune of 33⅓% the remainder from the Communities or Local Government bodies. In case of the project for the Establishment of the Community Development Institute, there are strong indications that the U.N.D.P. will make contribution in cash and kind as this project has the backing of the U.N. Adviser on Community Development in Nigeria.

(2) *Manpower Associated with the Projects.*—By nature, the Community Development projects require the co-operation of staff of other government departments Local Authorities and Voluntary Agencies. That is why the present staff strength of the Division of 29 (all grades) has been able to cope up with the functions of Community Development division. In the plan period, it is proposed to increase the staff strength by 110 (all grades). No recruitment difficulties can be foreseen. It is hoped that during the period more adult education staff will be given training in Community Development and vocational duties.

The additions envisaged to the present staff are as follows:—

TABLE XIV

Categories of Staff	1970/74	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
Senior Staff	4	6*	8	10	28
Intermediate	4	8	10	12	34
Skilled	3	10	15	20	48
TOTAL	11	24	33	42	110

*Includes one Technical Officer.

(3) *Rules and Procedure for Implementation of Community Development Projects.*—First, it is necessary to conduct preliminary surveys to determine the best estimates of the total cost of the projects, and then make a reasonable appraisal that there are enough counterpart resources to enable the projects to be completed. Thus the successful implementation of Community Development projects rests not only on the Community Development Staff alone but on the active co-operation of other government departments, skilled Local Authority staff and the good judgement of the Community Development Advisory Committee, in their recommendations of worthwhile project.

(4) *Technical Appendix.*—The assumption on which the plan figures are based are explained all along. Most of the expenditures proposals are in form of grants, and the 1968/69 capital grants have been used as rough guides. The Government's contribution amounts to about 33⅓% of the cost of the project.

The success of Model villages scheme will depend on a number of factors, these include positive response to appeal for community developments, popular leadership and active participation and financial contribution by the appropriate Local Government bodies.

Other assumptions are implicit in the explainations above.

TABLE XV
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE PROPOSALS, 1970-74

Projects	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Community Development Construction Projects	15,034	15,807	16,607	17,532	64,980	
Community Development and Vocational Training	26,000	38,000	33,000	3,300	36,100	62,100
(*b*) Building Staff Quarters for Institute	10,000	10,000	5,000	—	26,000	
3. Model Village Scheme ...	3,500	4,500	5,00	6,500	20,000	
4. Rural Development Centres ...	—	26,000	3,000	—	29,000	
TOTAL	£ 54,534	60,107	34,107	27,332	176,080	

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

BREAKDOWN OF THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT BY PROVINCES, ETC

TABLE (XVI)

Province	*Project Type*	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
		£	£	£	£	£
BORNU ...	Construction of Roads DAMS, Classrooms, Dispensaries, Market Stalls, Wells, etc.	4,250	4,500	4,750	5,000	18,500
ADAMAWA	... ... ditto	4,200	4,400	4,650	4,900	18,150
BAUCHI ...	... ... ditto	4,200	4,400	4,600	4,900	18,100
SARDAUNA	... ... ditto	2,384	2,507	2,607	2,732	10,230
PROVINCES	TOTALS	15,034	15,807	16,607	17,532	64,980

N.B.—The Government meets 33 one-third per cent of the total cost of the project, i.e. 33 one-third per cent of £52,000 is approximately £18,500. This is to be divided into yearly grants as shown from 1970, assuming that the base year (1970/74) has a grant of £4,200, and for subsequent year, the grant increases cumulatively by 5 per cent.

(B) HEALTH

The basic objective of the plan in the Health sub-sector is to provide medical facilities to the entire population of the State. This could be achieved in a number of ways namely:—

(*i*) By improving the existing General Hospitals to provide more beds and other facilities for the training of health personnel.
(*ii*) Building of more hospitals and Dental Centres.
(*iii*) Stepping up of compaigns against communicable diseases.
(*iv*) Establishment of Rural Health Centres and Sub-Centres to increase the quantity of Medical aid provided the majority of the people who live in the rural areas.
(*v*) By encouraging health education.

2. The four-year plan is a short term plan designed to solve the States health problems on a short term basis, and also to set the path for future health development. From this point of view the pivot of the present plan hinges on assigning greater priorities to preventive medicine and also developing training hospitals to provide necessary man-power for the achievement of the long term objective i.e. the spread of medical aid to rural population.

Project 1—*Air Conditioning Units for Operating Theatres.*—This is a continiung project as air-conditioners will continue to be required throughout the planning period. These units will continue to be required in the labour rooms of the various hospitals, in the laboratory and Blood Banks, and in the various operating theatres.

Project 2—*Gombe General Hospital Extension.*—This is a continuing project. The Hospital was originally built by the Local Authority and taken over by the Government but it lacks essential facilities befitting a rapidly growing commercial and Agricultural centre. Priority for the extension of this Hospital to meet the demand of the population includes the construction of maternity block, laboratory block, X-ray Department and Operating Theatre, provision of more wards and a proper administrative block. It is proposed to spend £70,000 during the plan period.

Project 3—*Maiduguri General Hospital—Improvements.*—The present Maiduguri General Hospital was badly planned and most unsuitable for the State Capital. It is considered that the cost of effecting any major improvement would be equal (or even more) than putting up a completely new building.

It is therefore proposed to carry-out a reasonable improvement to the Hospital, pending the construction of a new General Hospital Teaching Complex, which will cost about £3. Million. The New Hospital will cater for the training of nurses, midwives, community Nurses and other para-medical staff. £300,000 will be spent for the proposed improvement.

Project 4—*General Hospital Yola.*—In future the Status of this Hospital will be raised to the level required by the Nursing Council of Nigeria for recognition as a training institution. However in this plan period funds will only be provided to effect reasonalbe improvement to the existing structure. About £211,000 has been allocated for this project 1970/74.

Project 5—*Nutrition and Epidemeological Units and Health Units.*—This Unit is being built in order to control the communicable diseases like small pox, measles, tuberculosis, leprosy etc. The Unit will also serve as a medium of propagating Health Education and the usefulness of balanced diet. Only £5,000 is required.

roject 6—*Dental Centres At Maiduguri and Yola—Minor Improvements.*—The buildings used as Dental Centres are make-shift arrangement. It is proposed to carry out minor improvement to these existing buildings.

Project 7—*Additional Motor Vehicles.*—To meet the expansion of activities envisaged in the setting up of Nutritional and Epidemeological Units as well as rural health centres, it is necessary to buy more motor vehicles during the plan period.

Project 8—*Replacement of Motor Vehicles.*—Most of the existing vehicles are in poor conditions and need to be replaced.

Project 9—*Take Over of Voluntary Agency Hospitals.*—There are a good number of hospitals run by voluntary agency missions in the State. These hospitals charge exorbitantly for treatment given to the people. During the plan period some such hospitals may be taken over by the Government.

Project 10—*Bauchi Hospital—Improvements.*—As a long term objective, it is proposed to bring this Hospital to the standard required by the Nigerian Nursing Council so that the training of nurses, Community Nurses, Midwives and other para-medical personnel can be carried out there. £210,000 has been earmarked to meet the necessary expenditure.

Project 11—*Improvement/Extension of Other Hospitals.*—Improvements are to be made to a number of other Hospitals in the State, including Azare, Bama, Ganye, Geidam (total cost £150,000.) (See details of improvement required in the Appendix).

Project 12—*Erection/Purchase of Senior and Junior Hospital Staff Quarters:*—It is necessary to build Institutional houses tied to officers in this Ministry, who are on essential duties. Such houses for junior and senior officers will cost a total of £150,000 during the period.

Project 13:—*Erection of State Medical Stores at Gombe, and Sub-Store at Maiduguri.*—The building wihch now house the Medical Store in Gombe is not ideal. It is proposed to have a properly desingned medical store at Gombe and Sub-Store Maiduguri.

Project 14:—*Construction of Rural Health Centres.*—As part of the policy to bring medical facilities to the rual areas, the Rural Health Centres will be built throughout the state supplemented by Sub-Rural health centres, which will be responsible for general supervision of dispensaries, Maternity and Child-Welfare Clinics. One rural Health Centre is designed for a population of 200,000, and it is planned to build four during 1970/74, at a cost of £450,000.

Project 15—*Erection of Medical Area Health Office.*—Each Medical Area Head-Quarters in the State will have a Medical Area Health Office, situated within the premises of the General Hospital. This will help to step up the activities of epidemological and Health Education and Nutrition Units. The offices will be supervised by Medical officers touring the Rural dispensaries.

Project 16—*Improvement/Extension of General Hospital Mubi.*—General Hospital, Mubi being in the Provincial Headquarters requires special improvements. It is not intended to raise the hospital yet to the status of a training Hospital, but minor improvements, to be made will cost about £100,000.

Project 17—*Erection of Dental Centres Bauchi and Mubi.*—There are no Dental Centres at Bauchi and Mubi. To build the two centres in 1971/72-73 an mount of £90,000 is required.

Project 18—*Minor Hospital Improvements.*—A number of Hospitals in the state require minor improvements, if the hospitals are to function properly. These include the provision of blood banks (Bauchi andYola), concrete fencing, the provision of electric stand-by-generators, and the provision of water tank for adequate and constant supply of water.

Project 19—*Grants to V.A. Hospitals Extensions.*—Voluntary Agencies Training training hospital, keep on asking for capital grants in order to improve their hospitals. As part of Government's obligation in encouraging expansion and modernisation of these hospitals, capital grants have to be given to them.

Project 20—*Grants to Local Authorities & Voluntary Agencies, Erection of Dispensaries, Maternity and Child welfare Clinics.*—New dispensaries are being put up by Local Athorities and Voluntary Agencies in the remote rural areas. This angurs will for the future of health planning as concieved by the Government in the setting up of Rural Health centres, it is hoped that these new dispensaries springing up will be converted into such Sub Centres, which will comprise a dispensary and Maternity and child welfare clinic. On such Sub-centres is to serve a population of 20,000.

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*See details in the Appendix.

Project 21—*Additional/Replacement of Electric Generating Plant.*—Due to frequent failures of E.C.N. electric supplies the essential emergency services rendered by the hospital suffer a serious set back. Which cannot be easily accepted in so far as it is a question of life or death for any serious patients. Again a few generating sets owned by the Ministry are running at a high cost of maintenance due to frequent breakdowns, these would required replacement.

A sum of £40,000 has been provided over the years 1970/74 to meet with this necessity.

Project 22:—*New General Hospital and Teaching Complex.*—Originally it was planned to spend money on the improvement and extension of various hospitals in the State (Maiduguri Bauchi, Yola, Mubi etc.) so that they are granted recognition by the Nursing Council and the Midwifery Board of Nigeria for the training of Nurses and other paramedical staff. It is found that it is more economical in the long run to plan a modern hospital, which will be a nucleus for a future Medical School, and it is estimated that this new hospital will cost about £3 million, but only £0.5 million is estimated to be spent during the plan period. This project is likely to attract Federal Government grant designed to provide financial assistance to the States in the Establishment of Medical Schools and Teaching Hospital Complex.

Project 23.—Eye Clinic: Maiduguri, Yola, Mubi, and Bauchi. It is proposed to build Eye Clinics in the State Capital and the Provincial capitals during the plan period (estimated cost £250,000).

Projects 24.—*Nurses Hostels:*—The foundation stone of a modern nurses hostel has already being laid the estimated total cost is £100,000.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Appendix Basis for The Planned Expenditure

1. *Air Conditioning Units for Operating Theatre.*—It is proposed to install 1½ Compressor Horse Power Air conditioner in the various hospitals in the labour room, laboratory and blood bank rooms and operating theatres. Each air conditioner is estimated to cost about £250.

2. *Gombe General Hospital.*—Additional required to the Gombe Hospital are as follows:—

Operating theatre
X-ray Block
Laboratory
Administrative Block
Out-Patient Department
Hospital to have its Mortuary sited elsewhere
Additional 80 beds.
(Maternity 20; Children 12; T.B. males 12;
T.B. Female 8; Septic Ward 24; Amenity beds 4).

It is also necessary to fence the hospital.

3. *General Hospital Maiduguri.*—It is proposed to improve this hospital so that it is recognized for training purposes.

4. *General Hospital Yola.*—As above (Project 3).

Main improvements/Extensions required are as follows:—

Amenity Ward (10 beds).
Children's Ward (24 beds).
Female Ward—(24 beds).
T.B. Ward-Male (24 beds).
Do-Female (12 beds).
New operating theatre for Maternity Unit.
Administrative Block.
Infectious diseases Ward of 12 beds.
Nurses Recreation Room.
Consultant Administration Block.

9. *Take over of Voluntary Agency Hospitals.*—The amount of £100,000 estimated is the minimum required to take over the Voluntary Agency Hospitals, either that of Numan or Kaltungo. Infact the cost of taking over these two hospitals approximate £650,000.

6. *Project* 10—*Improvements and Extension of Bauchi Hospital.*—As in project 3. Immediate improvements required are as follows:—

Maternity Block of 30 beds.
Gynaecology Ward of 16 beds.
Children's Ward of 66 beds.
Operation Theatre for Maternity Unit
Nurses Recreation Room.
Amenity Ward.
Consultant's out-patient's Department block.

It is hoped that this hospital will be eventually used for training of nurses, etc.

Project 11—*Improvements and Extension to other Hospitals.*—Details of the improvements and extensions required are as follows:—

(1) *General Hospital, Azare:*

(*a*) Maternity Block of 30 beds with delivery suit and ante-natal and child welfare clinic block.

(*b*) T.B. wards-Male 24 beds

T.B. wards-Female 12 beds
(*c*) Amenity-Female 4 beds
(2) *General Hospital Bama:*
(*a*) Maternity block of 20 beds with delivery suit and ante-natal and child welfare clinic block.
(*b*) Children's Ward—16 beds
(*c*) T.B. Wards Male—12 beds
T.B. Wards Female—12 beds
(3) *General Hospital Ganye:*
(*a*) Maternity block of 20 beds with delivery suits and ante-natal and child welfare clinic block.
(*b*) Children's Ward—16 beds
(*c*) T.B. Wards Male—16 beds
T.B. Wards Female 12 beds
(4) *General Hospital Geidam:*
(*a*) Children's Wards—12 beds
(*b*) T.B. Wards Male 12 beds
T.B. Wards Female 12 beds
(*c*) Septic Male Wards 12 beds
(*d*) Septic Female Wards 12 beds
(*e*) Nurses Recreation room.
(*f*) Garages and storage room.
General Hospital Potiskum Jalingo:
(*a*) T.B. Wards-Males—12 beds
(*b*) T.B. Wards Female—12 beds
(*c*) Infection disease Ward 8 beds
(*d*) Septic Male Ward—8 beds
(*c*) Septic Female Ward—8 beds

Project 16—*Improvement and Extension to General Hospital Mubi.*—Additional Buildings required:—
Maternity Block of 30 beds
(Delivery Suit and Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinic).
Children's Ward of 16 beds.
T.B. wards of Male 20 beds, Female 12 beds.
Amenity Ward of 10 beds.
Infections Disease ward of 12 beds.
Nurses Recreation room.

Project 12—*Erection/Purchase of Senior and Junior Staff Quarters.*—As the services expand, there would becorresponding increase of senior and junior Staff. There is a shortage of houses throughout the State. Institutional houses would be the best answer to the expansion of the Ministry. It is not convenient to post senior officers to station without adequate and suitable accommodation.

Project 13—*Erection of State Medical Stores at Gombe and Sub-Store at Maiduguri.*—After the creation of States, a place had to be selected where there were existing buildings to rent for our share from Medicial Stores, Kaduna. We succeeded in getting some buildings at Gombe which is a convenient place due to its being more less in the Centre of State. These buildings were not designed for Medical Stores. It is intended to have a proper Central Medical Stores, at Gombe and a Sub-Store at Maiduguri.

Project 15—*Erection of Medical Area Health Officers.*—It is proposed to have a Health Office in each Medical Area Headquarters in the General Hospital premises in order to step up the activities of the Epidemiological, Health Education and Nutrition Units, Medical Officers responsible for the touring of the Rural Dispensaries, would be directly responsible for the supervision of these offices. It is estimated that these setting up of these offices would cost £75,000 over the 4 years, 1970-74.

Project 16—*Improvement; Extension of Present General Hospital.*—In spite of the fact that the proposal to build a New General Hospital at Maiduguri is accepted, it will take few years before it could be completed. We must improve the present hospital as modest as possible so that training of Nurses and Midwives could commence. After the New Hospital is commissioned, the present one would still serve a useful purpose. It could be coverted into a T.B. Hospital or Psychiatric Hospital.

Total estimate for the improvement/extension of the General Hospital Maiduguri is £300,000. Out of this £100,000 will spent on Hostels for Pupil Midwives and Student Nurses. The rest would be spent on Teaching Block, Maternity Unit and improvement of out-patient department for Medical Officers and Consultants.

Project 17—*Cottage Hospital.*—The present number of Hospitals in the State is very small. There are only 12 Government Hospitals in an area of about 105,000 square miles for about 9 million people. Obviously there is need for more Cottage Hospitals in the State. It is proposed to have Cottage Hospital of about 100 beds each in the next years. The setting of these Hospitals could be decided latter.

TABLE (25)
HEALTH

	Phasing of Expenditure				
Project	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	*Total*
	£	£	£	£	£
1101. Air Conditioning Units for Operating Theatres	2,500	2,000	1,000	2,000	7,500
1102. Additional/Replacement of Electricity General Plants ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
2101. Gombe General Hospital Extension	30,000	20,000	20,000	—	70,000
2102. Maiduguri General Hospital Improvement	25,000	225,000	50,000	—	300,000
2103. General Hospital Yola Improvement	2,000	100,000	80,000	29,000	211,000
2104. Improvement/Extension Bauchi	—	100,000	100,000	10,000	210,000
2105. Hospital/Extension of other Hospitals	10t	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
2106. Improvement/Extension of General Hospital Mubi ...	50,000	25,000	25,000	—	100,000
2107. Minor Hospital Extension ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
3101. Nutrition and Epedemoligical Unit Health Education Unit	5,000	—	—	—	5,000
4101. Dental Centre at Maidugri and Yola Minor Improvement	500	—	—	—	500
4102. Erection of Dental Centres Bauchi and Mubi	—	45,000	45,000	—	90,000
5101. Grants for V.A. Hospital Extension	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,000
5102. Grants for V.A. and L.A. Agencies Erection/of Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics ...	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	95,000
5103. Take over of V.A. Hospitals ...	50,000	50,000	—	—	100,000
6101. Erection/Purchase of Snior and Junior Hospital Staff Quarters	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
7101. Erection of State Medical Stores at Gombe and Sub-Store at Maiduguri ...	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
7102. Construction of Rural Health Offices	100,000	240,000	100,000	100,000	450,000
7103. Erection of Medical Area Health Offices	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
8101. Additional Motor Vehilces ...	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
5104. New General Hospital in Maiduguri	10,000	300,000	100,000	90,000	500,000
9101. Replacement of Motor Vehilces	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
4103. Eye Clinic Maiduguri, Yola, Mubi, Bauchi ...	—	100,000	100,0000	50,000	250,000
3108. Nurse Hostel	20,000	80,000	—	—	100,000
TOTAL ... £	378,000	1,499,000	798,000	458,000	3,133,000

(C) INFORMATION SERVICES

A total of £794,000 is earmarked for the Development of Information Services in the North-Eastern State during the Plan Period 1970-74.

MAIN PROJECTS

Project 2—Extension to Catering Rest House:—So far Bauchi and Maiduguri Catering Rest Houses are being extended in this Financial year with an amount of £8,500. During this Plan Period, Major Improvements are to be carried out at the Warm Springs Restaurant (Yankari), and it is envisaged that other Catering Rest Houses will be improved during the Period.

Replacement of furniture in Catering Rest House. A number of furniture require replacement in the Catering Rest House.

Project 3—New Catering Rest House:—Besides Catering Rest House proposed for Gembu, for which there is a provision of £20,000 in 1969/70, four new ones are proposed for the Plan Period—at Jalingo, Azare, Nguru, and Baga.

In addition more Catering or Bush Rest Houses are required at the following places for the use of touring officers: Azare Misau, Baissa, Ganye, Kirawa, Gamboru, Mubi, Bank. These are estimated to cost £20,000. Priroity for these projects will be determined by the Governor's Office.

Project 4—Extension to Staff Quarters in Catering Rest House:—A total of £257,000 will be spent for improvement and extension to Staff Quarters in Catering Rest House.

Project 6—Fire Fighting Services:—This will ensure the security of all Government and private properties in the State.

Project 7—Development of Internal Communication:—There are at present 14 radio communication sets in the State at various places in Divisional Offices. These had been paid for by the former Interim Administrative Council to supplement inadequate facilities maintained by Ministry of Communications.

With the availability of these sets some kind of easy communication system has been established but up till now a lot is required to be done by the State Government in the development of internal communications. Although the Ministry of Communications 'Development Programme has some ambitious projects, these are only paper proposals and is difficult to foresee how soon those proposals will be implemented.

After three years of existence, the rate of development is such that communication improvements has got to be taken up, to a certain extent by the State Government itself. Maintenance of existing sets has been very unsatisfactory, and in fact more than half the sets are out of order for the greater part of the year.

In pusuance of the Government's desire to improve and develop this vital service, contacts have been made with various reputable Telecommunication firms throughout the world in order to obtain useful information and technical data on telecommunications.

Our immediate need is to provide additional telecommunication facilities which will supplement the existing Ministry of Communication facilities including their future development programme. In any case, the Federal Ministry of Communications will in the very foreseable future cover the areas which the State is obliged to cater for.

Provisions for 4 years is £120,000.

Project 8 *Printing Press: Compensaton:*

Project 9—Printing Press: Building and Equipment:—When Government takes over Bornu L.A. Press, it has to pay compensation to the L.A. Also it will spend some money on the completion of the new building.

Project 10—*Photography: Basic Equipment:*

Project 11—*Photography: Extension of Dark Room:*—Total capital expenditure during the Plan Period is £26,500.

Project 12—*Replacement of Motor Vehicles:*—A number of motor Vehicles for both the Headquarters Protocol pool and Provincial Administration are due for replacement. These include Landrovers, Cine Rovers and Public Address equipment for publicity.

Project 13—*Additional Motor Vehicles:*—Additional Motor Vehicles required during the Plan Period include Peugots, Landrover Kitcars, Vans, Cinerovers and Multi purpose vans. The Yankari Catering Rest house and Printing Division requires a Bedford Lorry each. Also 12 seater Landrover will be used to transport important visitors to the various parts of the State which are not accessible by saloon cars.

Table (26)

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Head 979	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
2101. Extension to Catering Rest House	35,500	30,000	30,000	20,500	116,000
2102. Replacement of Furniture in Catering Rest House	2,500	2,500	—	—	5,000
2108. New Catering Rest House	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
2103. Extension to Staff Quarters in Catering Rest House	44,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	257,000
Head 996					
5101. Fire Fighting Services	52,000	20,000	—	—	72,000
1107. Development of Internal Communication	10*t*	—	—	—	120,000
3101. Printing Press: Compensation to Bornu Local Authority	10*t*	—	—	—	10*t*
3102. Printing Press: Building and Equipment	40,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,500
4101. Photography: Basic Equipment	5,000	20,000	2,000	1,000	10,000
4102. Photography: Extension to Dark Room	8,000	500	10,000	8,000	26,500
8101. Replacement of Motor Vehilces	8,200	11,600	6,600	1,600	28,000
9101. Additional Motor Vehilces	8,000	2,000	—	—	10,000
TOTAL	223,700	192,100	149,600	122,100	794,000

(D) SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare aspect of the State's plan emphasises the provision of better housing for Government Servants, the encouragement of Sports and the elimination of the symptons of social problems (juvenile delinguency and undesirable elements).

MAIN PROJECTS

Project 1—*Provincial Headquarters Social Welfare Offices.*—Office recommodation is required at the Headquarters.

Project 2—*Remand Homes at Mubi and Potiskum.*—Mubi abounds in juvenile deliquents and the Local Authority Remand Homes taken over by the Government is completely inadequate, it should be rebuilt at the cost of £4,000.

Project 3—*Take over and Improvements of Blind Farm Craft Homes at Maiduguri:*

Project 4—*Blind Workshops at Maiduguri, Yola, Gombe, Bama and Bauchi improvement of:*

Project 5—*Rehabilitation Centres at Numan and Michika.*—In view of the expected exodus of the wounded soldiers into the state, it is proposed to build a rehabilitation centre at Numan and Michika. A token figure of 10t is inserted.

Project 6—*Erection/Purchase of Senior Service Quarters etc* £550,000:

Project 7—*Erection/Purchase of Junior Service Quarters etc* £80,000.—There is at present ashort-fall of 80 senior staff houses in Maiduguri alone. It is also proposed to build staff quarters at provincial and Divisional Headquarters during the plan period. Since the Junior Staff is an integral part of the service, it is only fair that a number of low cost and low rent houses should be built for them especially those on essential duties. During the plan period five Junior Staff Quarters are proposed for state headquarters and five for all the other Divisional Headquarters.

Project 8—*Vehicles for Social Welfare Division.*—It is proposed to buy vehicles for use by the Social Welfare Division, etc. A total sum of £8,000 is required.

Project 9—*State Sport Stadium at Maiduguri etc.* £400,000.—It is proposed to have a stadium at the Head-Quarters to cost £400,000, but only £150,000 will be spent during the plan period.

Project 10—*Provincial Stadium at Yola, Mubi and Bauchi—Grants.*—To encourage sports at the Provincial level, a grant of £45,000 will be given during the plan period.

Project 11—*Vehicles for Sports Commission:Purchase and Replacement etc.* £20,000.—

Project 12—*Youth Centre: Maiduguri.*

TABLE (27)

SOCIAL WELFARE

Project Title	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
Head 992	£		£	£	£
6102. Erection/Purchase of Senior Service Quarters	400,000	100,000	—	50,000	550,000
6103. Erection/Purchase of Junior Service Quarters	30,000	30,000	—	20,000	80,000
6104. Provincial Headquarters Social Welfare Offices	4,800	4,800	—	—	9,600
6106. Remand Homes at Mubi	4,000	—	4,000	—	8,000
6107. Take-Over and Improvement of Blind Farm Centre at Maiduguri	—	3,000	—	—	3,000
6108. Blind Workshop of Maiduguri, Yola, Bauchi, Gombe, Bama Improvemen	—	1,000	2,500	—	3,500
7104. Rehabilitation Centre at Numan and Michika	—	—	—	—	10*t*
7105. Youth Centre at Maiduguri	—	—	—	7,200	7,200
8103. Vehicles for Sports Council Purchase and Replacement	10,000	8,000	—	—	18,000
8102. Vehicles for Social Welfare Division	4,000	—	—	4,000	8,000
9102. State Sports Stadium at Maiduguri	2,000	148,000	—	—	150,000
9103. Provincial Stadia-Bauchi, Yola, Mubi, Grants	15,000	15,000	15,000	—	45,000
TOTAL ... ... —	472,800	306,800	21,500	81,200	882,300

(E) TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

During the plan period it is proposed to undertake an organized planning study for the development of major towns in the North-Eastern State, beginning with Maiduguri and its enviroments. Others are Bauchi, Mubi, Yola, Bama, Potiskum, Azare, Jalingo and Nguru.

The objective is to ensure an orderly development of these towns, particularly with regards to land utilisation and control, following the ever increasing business activities of the rapidly growing population and Governmental activities. Such studies have been carried out for the cities of Kano and Kaduna. It is estimated that about £350,000 may be requried during the plan period.

Expenditures under this programme will cover the following areas:—

(*a*) *Township Mapping.*—About a dozen towns in this State have been mapped on 1/2,400; 1/10,000 or 1/12,500. Several other towns had been air photographed and their respective township maps are not yet produced. There are numerous other towns to be considered for mapping and aerial photography. Also, some funds will be required for establishing ground controls for at least ten to fifteen other towns.

(*b*) *Industrial Estates.*—An industrial estate has been established in Maiduguri, while others are planned for Bauchi, Yola, Mubi, Gombe and Numan.

(*c*) *Land Development.*—To rationalise land utilization, Land Development plans have to be prepared for the major growth centres in the State. These are to be conceived as part of a major comprehensive regional plan covering the whole State. Detailed investigations into the growth potentials of a large number of towns is therefore essential. Some of these towns are Maiduguri, Gombe and Potiskum, as well as a possible new town at Ashaka (which is the site of the proposed cement factory). Other major towns in this category are Azare, Bama, Nguru, Jalingo, It is not possible to list all the towns to be affected at present

Project 2—Housing Scheme.—The Government has set aside about £250,000 for the. setting up of a low cost houses for the workers.

TABLE (28)

SUMMARY

Project	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
Survey of Towns	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	350,000
Housing Scheme	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	250,000
Total	£ 100,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	600,000

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Small Industries Credit Scheme: £100,000.

• See write up on page 74.

(F) WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The role of water supply, as a public utility service is very dominant in the stimulation of socio-economic development of a region. With the increase in rural and urban population and their manifold activities, the demand for more and adequate supply of water continues. This Ministry while inheriting the existing water supplies from the former Northern Region, has been deprived of any operational facilities such as speedy availabilities of spares parts etc., hitherto available at Kaduna. At present, the design capacity of most of the water supplies are inadequate to meet the growing demands of consumers. The ageing condition of pumping units and other equipments has been responsible also for low out-put. Therefore the 1970-74 development plan as envisaged covers all aspect of water supply requirements to overcome the present short-coming and we can look forward for a happier supply position by the end of plan period. The demand for water for human and animal consumption far exceeds the supply. Therefore the present water supply programme is by far inadequate. But the main problem is the difficulty of ascertaining the actual needs of the population (animal and people combined), the extent of the water resources available to satisfy the needs of the entire population and lastly the means of financing an adequate water supply programme. In an effort to meet the Government objective of providing an adequate water for the population, Government is utilising the services of consultants to undertake survey of this State. Therefore, at present, provision for water development in this State are under-estimated. When all answers have been obtained to the above problems, the Government will have to spend much more.

Most of the surveys and investigations as well as construction of new schemes will have to be entrusted to consultants and contractors. The Ministry will however, have adequate backing-up of professional staff for smaller works and for supervision, operation, and maintenance of both existing and newly completed works.

The supply of water to rural and urban areas being a public utility, the benefits derived will be in-direct, in form of raising socio-economic well-being of the community.

1101. *Preliminary Investigations and Survey for Water Supplies.*—The Ministry has a programme to provide pipe-born water to towns, important commercial centres and places of great industrial potentialities in the coming years. To achieve this objective, it will be necessary to carry-out investigations and surveys of various proposed site prior to their design and construction. Bssed on these field observations it will then be realistic to prepare schemes that are judged technically and economically sound. The Ministry cannot afford to keep specialised staff for this purpose and as such this work will be entrusted to consultants specialising in this field.

1102. *Hydrological Investigations.*—The importance of long range and continuous programme of filed measurements, observations and collection of hydrological data on streams, lakes and rivers covering the state, cannot be over emphasized. The basic hydrological data and other related information regarding the sources of available water in an area must be available to prepare short-term water resources schemes and also for future perspective planning. This requires procurement of various types of hydrometery equipments to conduct field investigations, for replacement and additional needs. The majority of these equipments are to be imported.

2101-2104. *Well Sinking and Drilling.*—The objective of this project is to provide water to rural population, for their various needs. A continuous programme of well-sinking and drilling in all the provinces of the state had been going on for some years. Recently there is a re-thinking on boreholes. However, as well-sinking cannot be abandoned abrutly, it is proposed that the drilling of bore-holes is to be increased so that by the end of plan period, the well-sinking can be discontinued altogether. This change over will of course involve, procurement of pumping units,their spares, laying of pipes etc., besides the cost of fuel and services of operations.

5101. *Flood Relief Measures.*—It has been observed from the recent years that drainage problem is being created by the accumulation of rain and drainage water and its heading up along the railway embankment at Nguru and some other parts of the state. This heading-up water has a tendency to speed and over-top the flood embankment, which protects the town from floods. In the case of Nguru, the problem has become rather serious very recently, remedial measures need to be taken. It is proposed to construct an out-flow culvert at a vulnerable section of the embankment so as to evacuate excess drainage water, hiting the embankment. The work can be taken up after rainy season when soil conditions will permit such construction.

3101. *Minor Extension to Existing Water Supplies.*—There are a number of smaller water supply undertakings in operation, constructed before the creation of states. These undertakings by now required extensions, due to the growing needs of the populations. This will require the extension of pipelines, use of bigger size of pipes, provision of additional stand-pipes etc.

3102-7. *Major Extension: Urban Water Supplies.*—With the rapid and growing increases in town population as well as the commercial and industrial activities therein, the supply of adequate water to various users has become more-acute. And now it has become an absolute necessity to increas the capacity of these water supply undertakings to meet the growing demands of its various users. As uch it has been proposed to carry-out major extensions to water supply undertakings at Bauchi, Jimeta, Numan, Jalingo, Gombe, Biu and Bama. The availability of adequate water will be an important factor in further development of these towns and centres.

9104 *Water Work Equipment—Minor.*—Most of the existing water supplies at present are unmetted and also do not have facilities for treatment of water. It will be necessary to acquire more meters, cholorinators, etc., so that all supplies are metered and at least all towns have chlorinated supply of water. The use of mertes will stop the wastage of water and result more in revenue returns to the Government. This will conserve water, resulting in less operational cost. The chlorinated water will safeguaurd against health problems being created in the area.

9102 *Plants and Vehicles—Urban Water Supplies.*—For efficent operation and maintenance of the urban water supplies, it is essential that reliable transports are available, not only to carry crew and various type of water works, stores etc., butalso to carry or tow heavy equipments from site to site in the provinces. In case of sudden break down of engines or pumps, the non-availability of quick and reliable means of transport may cause much hardships to the consumers. Considering the strenght and the old condition of tractors, trailers and heavy-duty vehicles as available at present, combined with lack of spares and speedy repairs facilities in the state, it is essential to acquire these plants and vehicles to cope with the existing as well as the new development programme.

2105 *Production Drilling.*—The production drilling project is carried out mainly for a rural area or a large village where there is genuine demand for ground water supply, because of fact that no other cheep or similar sources of water exist or can be adequatley further developed. It aims to provide water for local people and their domestic animals. etc., and also to assist in development of the local areas, by permitting further use of grazing and farming potential of the land. These exploratory drilling will have to follow geological investigations.

2106 *Equiptment—Well-Sinking and Drilling.*—To cope with the existing and new development programme of well-sinking and drilling both for urban and rural areas, it is imperative to have a sufficent number of reliable and efficient equipment such as drilling rigs and accessories etc. The old sets of equipment will required spares and normal overhauls, and at the same time it will entail a gradual replacement of un-serviceable units.

9103 *Plant and Vehicles—Rural Water Supplies.*—The existing and new development programme of well-sinking and production drilling indicate the emphasis laid on providing water to rural areas and thereby assist in their development. To implement the work programme, it will be necessary to have adequate and reliable means of transport for carrying men, material and heavy equipment to sites. The absence of roads and rough terrain of the rural areas, necessistates greater demand for reliable fleet of transports and plants. The existing strenght of tractors, trailers and heavy duty vehicles is far from being satisfactory. So during the plan period, replacement of plants and vehicles will be essential to carry the work through.

9101 *UrbanWater Supplies—Fixed Plant Equipment.*—Planning of water development in the state has been faced with the problem of increased demands for water to the growing population. The situation now, is further aggravated after the creation of states. There has been influx of population and increases of commercial and other activities in towns, while on other hand the operational facilities such as ready stock of spare parts, repair and overhauls of pumping units and drilling rigs etc., are lacking. Most of the plants such as water pumps, engines, generators and their related accessories are in town-out condition due to their old age, with the results that the efficiency and out-put is much lowered, besides there are constant faults and break downs. The situation is far from being satisfactory and the remedy lies in producing the required spare parts, replacement of the ageing pumping units and maintaining stand-by units.

4101 *Bauchi Water Supply.*—The poor yield of existing bore-holes as well as the exploratory drillings results indicate low supply of under ground water compared to the demand of the consumers. As such it is proposed to make use of the surplus water by structuring a dam and creating an artificial reservoir. This will need preliminary investigations to estimate the extent of suface water available and to select a suitable site for dam construction. Both these two works are to be entrusted to consultants and contractors.

5102-5104 *New Water Supplies.*—Preliminary investigation and surveys will be carried out at each of the proposed towns, to explore the sources of available water. Based on these surveys and investigations, their design and construction will follow. The work will be done through consultants and contracting firms.

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

TABLE (29)

ESTIMATED EPENDITURE

Project No.	*Details of Projects*	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
1101.	Preliminary Investigation and Survey for Water Supplies	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
1102.	Hydrological Investigation	500	500	500	500	2,000
2101.	Well-Sinking and Drilling Adamawa	30,000	39,000	39,000	36,800	144,000
2102.	Well-Sinking and Drilling Bauchi	33,000	42,000	42,000	40,600	157,600
2103.	Well-Sinking and Drilling Bornu	61,500	79,000	79,000	76,000	296,000
2104.	Well-Sinking and Drilling Sardauna	23,500	30,000	30,000	29,500	113,000
5101.	Flood Relief Measures	8,000	—	—	—	8,000
3101.	Minor Extension: to Existing Water Supplies	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	14,000
3102-7.	Major Extension: Urban Water Supplies	25,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	115,000
9104.	Water Works Equipment Minor	5,000	7,000	7,000	1,000	20,000
9102.	Plant and Vehicle: Urban Water Supplies	4,000	6,000	6,000	2,000	18,000
2105.	Production Drilling	12,000	16,000	8,000	4,000	40,000
2106.	Equipment Well-Sinking and Drilling	20,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	90,000
9103.	Plant and Vehicle Rural Water Supplies	7,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	22,000
9101.	Urban Water Supplies Fixed Plant Replacement	20,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	90,000
4101.	Bauchi Water Supplies Dam	200,000	300,000	200,000	—	700,00
—	Construction, Distribution in this (Production Period) ...					
5102.	Potiskum Water Supply	30,000	35,000	20,000	—	85,000
5103.	Damaturu Water Supply...	30,000	30,000	—	—	60,000
5104.	Misau Water Supply	30,000	20,000	—	—	50,000
5103.	Kumo Water Supply	30,000	25,000	—	—	55,000
5106.	Ganye Water Supply	25,000	30,000	—	—	55,000
5104.	Gembu Water Supply	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
5108.	Mayo Belwa Water Supply	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
5107	.Hong Water Supply	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
—	Rural Water Supply	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	500,000
	TOTAL	717,500	878,500	660,500	448,900	2,705,400

CHAPTER 7

APPENDIX (A) THE PLAN LIST

Summry of Capital Expenditure

1970-74

General Administration

1. State Secretariat and other Administrative Buildings—£1,344,850
2. Other Basic Administrative Infrastructures:—

	£
Judicial Buildings	451,000
Finance Buildings	141,500
Establishments	85,000
Miscellaneous Works (Mechanical and Electrical Projects	715,650
Sub-Total General Administration	2,738,000
Economic Sector:	
Agriculture	3,267,775
Co-operatives	862,225
Livestock	1,474,020
Forestry	750,000
Fishery	49,000
Industry	4,031,000
Commerce and Finance	100,000
Electricity Development	800,000
Road Development	10,970500
Sub-Total Economic Sector	22,304,500
Social Sector:	
Education	7,127,565
Health	3,133,000
Information Services	794,000
Social welfare	882,300
Town and Country Planning	600,000
Water Resources Development	2,705,400
Sub-Total Social Sector	15,242,265
Grand Total all Sectors:	40,284,785

Table (1)

Comparative % of Total Capital Expenditure by Sector:

Sector	*Planned Capital Expenditure*	*% Total Capital Expenditure £40,284,785*
	£	£
Economic	22,304,520	55.3
Social	15,242,265	37.8
Administrative	2,738,000	7.0
Total Capital Expenditure	40,284,785	100%

DETAILS OF SECTOR BY PROGRAMMES

TABLE (1A)

General Administration (7%)

Programme (1)	(1) *Planned Expenditure*	(2) As % of the *Total Capital Expenditure of* £40,284 *Million*
	£ Million	*Percent*
State Secretariat and other Administrative Buildings	1.344	3.4
Other Basis Administrative Infrastructure	£ 1.393	3.6
SUB-TOTAL	£ 2.730	7%
Economic Sector (55.3):		
Agriculture and Co-operative	4.130	10.14
Livestock, Forestry & Fishery	2.273	5.436
Industry, Commerce and Finance	4.131	10.24
Electricity, Development	0.800	1.94
Road Development	10.970	27.56
SUB-TOTAL	£ 22.304	55.3%
Social Sector:		
Education	7.127	17.66
Health	3.133	7.75
Information	0.794	2.08
Social Welfare	0.882	2.19
Town and Country Planning	0.600	1.47
Water Development	2.705	6.73
SUB-TOTAL	15.242	37.88%
GRAND TOTAL	£ 40.284	100%

TABLE (2)
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1970/74

Programme	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74 *Total*
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:	£	£	£	£	£
S. M. G's Office	217,850	688,000	327,000	67,000	1,344,850
Judicial	101,000	149,000	141,000	60,000	451,000
Other Government Buildings:					
(*i*) Finance	77,500	41,000	14,000	9,000	141,500
(*ii*) Establishments	22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000
Mech and Electrical Projects (Mescell. Works)	178,750	251,500	166,500	118,900	715,650
SUB-TOTAL	597,100	1,161,500	665,500	268,900*	2,738,000
ECONOMIC SECTOR:					
Agriculture and Co-operatives:					
Agriculture	798,925	840,400	796,950	831,500	3,267,775
Agriculture and Co-operatives:					
Agriculture	798,925	840,400	796,950	831,500	3,267,775
Co-operative	136,700	215,200	412,000	98,325	862,225
SUB-TOTAL AGRICULTRAL AND CO-OPERATIVES	935,625	1,055,600	1,208,950	929,825	4,130,000
LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY AND FISHING:					
Livestock	410,620	367,800	348,300	347,300	1,474,020
Forestry	214,000	200,000	185,000	151,000	750,000
Fishery	8,000	12,500	13,500	15,000	49,000
Sub-total Livestock, Forestry and Fishery	632,620	580,300	546,800	513,300	2,273,020
Economic Planning, Trade and Industry	278,400	280,000	2,030,000	1,442,600	4,031,000
Road Development (Transport)	2,179,900 +20*t*	2,597,650 +20*t*	2,379,000 +20*t*	1,828,000 +20*t*	10,970,500
Commerce and Finance	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
Electricity Development	290,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	800,000
SUB-TOTAL ECONOMIC SECTOR	4,316,545 −10*t*	4,683,550 −10*t*	6,144,750 −10*t*	4,983,725 −10*t*	22,304,520

Continued on page 118

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1970-74

Programme	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	*Total* 1970/74
SOCIAL SECTOR	£	£	£	£	£
Water Resources Development	717,500	874,500	660,500	448,900	2,705,400
Town and Country Planning ...	100,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	600,000
Education	2,321,295	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	7,127,565
Health	378,000	1,499,000	798,000	458,000	3,133,000
Information Services	223,7004 +30*t*	192,100	149,600	122,100	794,000
Social Welfare	631,300	150,300	19,500	81,200	882,300
SUB-TOTAL Social Sector	4,371,795 +30*t*	2,919,900 +10*t*	1,777,600 +10*t*	1,260,200 +10*t*	15,242,265
GRAND TOTAL	9,285,440 +30*t*	9,583,350 +10*t*	8,777,850 +10*t*	6,512,825 +10*t*	40,284,785 *

Notes.—(*i*) *Road Development:* To obtain £10,970,500 add £1,986,500 to the total (£8,984,000) under 1970/74 as the World Bank financed projects have not been phased e.g. Phase II of Maiduguri-Baga Road.

(*ii*)*Education:* Expenditure cannot be phased realistically beyond 1970.

(*iii*)*Information:* Compensation to be paid to the Bornu Local Authority in respect of the Printing Press is designated by 10*t*.

(*iv*)*Economic Sector:* Subtotal may not add up to £22.304 million for the same reason as in Note (*i*) above.

(*v*) The assumed underspending or shippage is about £4.5 million (Which represents about 12%). Therethe net size of the Plan is £35.8 Million.

TABLE (3)

SUMMARY OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
1. State Secretariat and other Government Buildings	217,850	688,000	327,400	112,000	1,344,850
2. Judicial Buildings	101,000	149,000	141,000	60,000	451,000
3. Finance Projects	77,500	41,000	14,000	9,000	141,500
4. Establishments Projects	22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000
5. Mechanical and Electrical Projects ...	176,250	251,500	166,500	118,900	715,650
TOTAL	£ 597,100	1,161,500	665,500	268,900	2,738,000

TABLE (4)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(*A*) *State Secretariat and other Government Buildings* (*S.M.G.,s Office:*)

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Heads 991 *and* 992	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
1101. State Secretariat	—	633,000	300,000	42,000	975,000
1202. Government House Buildings	180,000	20,000	—	—	200,000
8101. Replacement of Motor Vehicles	6,000	10,000	2,000	—	1,800
9101. Additional Motr Vehicles	6,850	—	—	—	6,850
1102. Administration Area Offices Buildings	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
9103. Purchase of Aircraft ...	10*t*	10*t*	10*t*	45,000	45,000
	217,850 +10*t*	688,000 +10*t*	327,000 +10*t*	112,000 +10*t*	1,344,850

TABLE (5)

JUDICIAL BUILDINGS

Head No. 994	*Project Title*	*Heads Estimated Expenditure* 1970/71	1971/72	9172/73	1973/74	1970/74
			PART I	PART II		
1101.	*One High Court House: to include four court* rooms gudges Chambers and other necessary offices to be executed in two parts spread over 2/3 years 1971/74	—	—	50,000	50,000	100,000
1201.	(2) 125 *Area Court House at* £5,000 *each:* To be built within a period of 10 years at the rate of 12 area court house in each financial year	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	240,000
1102.	(3) 8 *Magistrates' Courts at* £8,000 *each:* To be constructed at Vital places all over the State: 2 in 1970/71 2 in 1971/72 and 3 in 1972/73	16,000	24,000	24,000	—	64,000
1203.	(4) 4 *Area Courts Inspectors, Offices at* £4,000 *each:* To be constructed at Vital places all over the State 2 in 1970/71 and 2 in 1971/72	8,000	8,000	—	—	16,000
1103.	(5) *State Councils' Chamber*	14,000	7,000	7,000	—	28,000
2101.	(6) *Sharia'a Courts of Appeal House Improvement*	3,000	—	—	—	3,000
		101,000	149,000	141,000	60,000	451,000

(c) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:

TABLE (6)

FINANCE PROJECTS

Head 993: *Project Title*	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
*	£	£	£	£	£
1105. Treasury and Revenue Offices	19,500	18,000	14,000	9,000	60,500
1201. Central Stores Buildings	50,000	20,000	—	—	70,000
9102. Additional Motor Vehicles	3,500	3,000	—	—	6,500
Accounting machine	4,500	—	—	—	45,000
TOTAL ... ... £ 321,500	77,500	41,000	14,000	9,000	141,500

**For Maiduguri, Gombe, Bauchi, Yola, Mubi, Potiskum and Nguru:*

TABLE (7)

MINISTRY OF ESTABLISHMENT AND TRAINING

(D) STAFF TRAINING EXTENSION

Head 991					
1104. Building and Equipment	22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000
TOTAL	£ 22,000	32,000	17,000	14,000	85,000

TABLE (8)

(e) (MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL PROJECTS (MISCELLANEOUS WORKS)

Head 997:	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
4101. State Workshop Phase I	43,000	50,000	50,000	12,700	155,700
9101. Replacement of Plant Vehicles ...	75,000	70,000	70,000	67,000	291,000
9102. Additional Plant and Vehicles	10,000	80,000	20,000	18,000	128,000
6101. Air Conditioners: Purchase and Installation	7,500	4,500	—	—	12,000
3101. Improvement of Provincial Mechanical Workshop facilities ...	3,000	3,500	2,000	2,000	10,500
5101. Wiring of Government Buildings ...	17,850	4,000	4,000	4,000	29,850
9202. Mechanical and Wood Workshop fixed plantreplacement	—	5,500	—	—	5,500
9201. Other Ministries Fixed Plant Replacement	6,800	10,000	10,000	600	27,400
3201. Survey Tools and Equipment	10,000	10,000	6,500	—	26,500
3202. Survey Drawing Office Equipment ...	5,600	2,000	2,000	3,600	13,200
3103. Extension to Materials Laboratory ...	—	12,000	2,000	2,000	16,000
GRAND TOTAL ... ... £	178,750	251,500	166,500	118,900	715,650

Note.—4202 (Fridge and Air Conditioners Workshop at Maiduguri merged with Subhead 4101).

TABLE (9)

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC SECTOR

Head 997:	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
1. Agriculture	798,925	840,400	976,950	831,500	3,267,775
2. Co-operatives	136,700	215,200	412,000	98,325	862,225
3. Livestock	410,620	367,800	348,300	347,300	1,474,020
4. Forestry	214,000	200,000	185,000	151,000	750,000
5. Fishery	8,000	12,500	13,500	15,000	49,000
6. Industry	278,400	280,000	2,030,000	1,442,600	4,031,000
7. Commerce and Finance	—	—	—	100,000	100,000
8. Electricity Development	290,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	800,000
9. Road Development	2,179,900	2,597,650	2,379,000	1,828,000	10,970,500
TOTAL ... ... £	4,316,545 +10*t*	4,683,550 +10*t*	6,334,750 +10*t*	4,983,725 +10*t*	22,304,520

TABLE (10)

(a) AGRICULTURE

Head 965:	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
1101. Agricultural Centres (Improvement to Farm Centres)	£	£	£	£	£
1201. Soil Conservation	10,000	13,000	10,000	10,000	43,000
1301. Fruit and Vegetable Gardens	10 ,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	70,000
1401. Tree Crop Development	3,000	7,000	6,000	4,000	20,000
1501. Fertilizer Purchase and Distribution ...	5,000	12,000	8,000	7,000	32,000
1501. Insecticide Purchase and Distribution	208,000	256,000	320,000	416,000	1,200,000
1601. Development of Extension Services ...	5,575	8,600	11,450	14,500	40,125
1701. Development of Mechanical Techniques	10,000	20,000	16,000	17,000	63,0000
2101. Yobe Irrigation Scheme	8,000	12,000	5,000	5,000	30,000
2201. South Chad Irrigation Investigation ...	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	160,000
2301. Pilot Project south Chad	36,000	34,000	8,000	—	78,000
2401. Gongola Valley Investigation	171,000	128,300	10,000	—	309,000
2501. Minor Irrigation Schemes	32,000	33,000	35,000	30,000	130,000
2601. Benue Valley Scheme	—	5,000	10,000	5,000	20,000
2102. Hydrological Investigation	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
1901. Plant Machinery for Irrigation Schemes	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
2901. Motor Vehicle: Replacement	10,000	10,000	15,000	5,000	40,000
4101. Agricultural Tractor Replacement ...	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	84,000
3401. Strategic Grain Reserve Purchase ...	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	120,000
...	50,000	50,000	125,000	125,000	350,000
3101. School of Agriculture	30,000	30,000	10,000	2,500	72,500
3201. Tractor Driving School	4,000	—	—	—	4,000
3301. Progressive Farmers School ...	—	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
5101. Assistance to Farm Institute Trainee	5,500	10,500	6,500	—	22,500
Head 964:					
0000. Building Ntaurual Resouces ...					
Irrigation	69,850	50,000	50,000	39,500	209,350*
Head 964:					
4201. Guarranteed Loan Repayment in respect of Cooperative Societies	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
GRAND TOTAL	798,925	840,400	796,950	831,500	3,267,775

*see details on p. 62 Head 963

TABLE (11)
(b) CO-OPERATIVES

Head 965:	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
7301. Propaganda Vans for Co-operatives	—	22,000	11,000	11,000	44,000
Had 964:					
5102. Lake Chad Fisheries Loan Schemes	3,200	3,200	—	—	6,400
5103. Mixed Farming Loans	10,000	4,000	4,000	—	18,000
7103. Co-operative Societies Loans for Goods Consumers 7	—	90,000	45,000	45,000	18,000
7202. Co-operative Societies Loans Buildings	50,000	34,000	—	—	48,000
7401. Co-operative Societies Loans for Fish Marketing	—	12,000	2,000	2,000	13,000
7501. Co-operative Societies Secondary Financing Agency-Grant	—	—	250,000	—	250,000
7101. Co-operative Societies Loans Vehicles	73,500	50,000	100,000	40,325	263,825
SUB-TOTAL	136,700	215,200	412,200	98,325	862,225

Summary Agriculture and Co-operatives:

Agriculture	3,267,775	798,925	840,400	796,950	831,500	3,267,775
Co-operatives	1,135,400	136,700	215,200	412,000	98,325	862,225
TOTAL	£ 4,403,175	935,625	1,055,600	1,208,950	929,825	4,130,000

TABLE (12)
(c) LIVESTOCK:

Head 965:	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	7973/74	1970/74
6101. Rinderpest Control	3,400	—	—	—	3,400
6201. Trade Cattle Routes	68,000	189,000	189,000	189,000	635,000
6202. Cattle Breeding Ranches ...	35,000	35,000	36,000	35,000	140,000
6201. Supplementary Feeding	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
6304. Sheep Improvement (Biu) ...	10,000	2,750	2,000	2,000	16,750
6102. C.BBP Eradication	34,420	—	—	—	34,420
6301. Dairy Development (Bornu)	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
6302. Dairy Development (Mambilla)	—	80,000	60,000	60,000	200,000
6303. Poultry Development	110,000	—	—	—	110,000
6308. Sheep Improvement (T/Waja)	25,000	2,250	2,500	2,500	32,250
6401. Rangeland and Water Development	96,800	41,800	41,800	41,800	222,200
9101. Motor Vehicle Replacement	8,000	7,000	8,000	7,000	30,000
TOTAL	410,620	367,800	348,300	347,300	1,474,020

Summary

LIVESTOCK FORESTY AND FISHING:

Livestock	410,620	367,800	348,300	347,300	1,474,020
Forestry	214,000	200,000	185,000	150,000	750,000
Fishing	8,000	12,000	13,500	15,000	49,000
GRAND TOTAL	632,620	580,300	546,800	512,300	2,273,020

TABLE (13)

(*d*) FORESTRY

Head 965	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
5201. Forest Resources Survey	10,000	10,500	8,500	4,500	33,500
5301. Mambilla Afforestation Scheme	30,000	30,000	28,000	27,000	115,000
5402. Yankari Game Reserves	23,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	50,000
5403. Demonstration Plantation for Gum Arabic	21,500	20,000	16,500	12,000	70,000
5501. Town, Village and Roadsides Plant	19,000	19,000	24,000	22,000	84,000
5101. Field Maintenance Unit	8,000	3,400	4,000	4,000	19,400
5303. Land Reservation	15,000	12,000	10,000	9,000	46,000
5302. Hillside Afforestation Pilot Scheme	10,000	15,500	20,500	14,000	59,000
5401. Wildlife Management and Control	6,000.	10,500	7,000.	8,000	31,500
5406. Gashaka Game Park	—	20,000	20,000	12,000	52,000
5404. Pilot Irrigated Forest Plantation	12,500	9,000	4,000	6,000	31,500
5405. High Forest Pilot Timber Plantation	36,000	25,600	24,500	14,000	110,100
5407. Pilot Saw Milling Industry	10,000	6,000	3,000	4,000	23,000
5408. Parks and Gardens	7,500	4,500	4,500	3,500	20,000
5304. Development of Forest Based 'Cottage' Industry	5,500	4,000	2,000	3,000	14,500
TOTAL ... ... £	214,000	200,000	785,000	151,000	750,000

TABLE (14)

(*e*) FISHERY

Head 965	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
1801. Lake Chad Fishing	5,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	27,500
8102. River Pond Fishing	3,000	5,000	6 000	7,500	21,500
TOTAL ... ... £	8,000	12,500	13,500	15,000	49,000

TABLE (15)

(f) MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Head 966	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
1101. Economic Development Studies and Research	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	95,000
1102. Industrial Areas Preparations	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
9101. Purchase of New Vehicles	3,400	—	—	—	3,400
Head 967					
2101. Industrial Investments	250,000	250,000	2,000,000	1 ,412,600	3,912,600
TOTAL ... ... £	278,400	280,000	2,030,,000	1,442,600	4,031,000

For Small Industries Credit Scheme, *See* Commerce and Finance.

Head 980						
3101. Electricity Development ...	800,000	290,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	800,000
TOTAL ... ... £	800,000	290,000	170,000	170,000	170,000	800,000

TABLE (16)

(h) TRANSPORT (ROAD DEVELOPMENT)

Head 961	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
1101. Survey and Design: Damaturu, Gashua and Geidam Road	76,000	—	—	—	76,000
1102. Preliminary Investigation and Survey	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	22,500
3101. Bauchi-Dass-Tafawa Balewa road Major Improvement	20,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	100,000
3102. Minor Improvement to Trunk 'B'	151,000	250,000	250,000	20,000	851,000
3104. Improvemnt to Station Roads	5,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	36,000
3201. Residential Industrial and Trading Lay-out	5,000	15,000	10,000	3,000	33,000
4201. Little Gombi-Biu-Damaturu Road Construction	1,806,400	1,693,600	1,000,000	—	4.5
4202. Nguru-Gashua Road Rehabilitation	30,000	20,000	14,000	20,000	84,000
4203. Yankari Access Road	50,000	2,000	—	—	52,000
9101. Plant and Vehicle Replacement	10,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	120,000
4101. Kauwa, Abadam and Mallam Fatori	10t	10t	10t	10t	1.902,000
4102. Hadejia-Nguru Road (Kano State Boundary to Nguru)	10t	10t	10t	10t	84,000
4206. Damaturu,Gashua,Geidam Construction	—	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
3103. Minor improvements to Trunk Roads	20,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	110,000
TOTAL ... ... £	2,179,900 20t	2,597,600 20t	2,379,000 20t	1,828,000 20t	10,970,500

TABLE (17)

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL SECTOR

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Education and Community Development	2,321,295	10t	10t	10t	7,127,565
2. Health	378,000	1,499,000	798,000	458,000	3,133,000
3. Information Services	223,700 10t	192,100	149,600	122,100	794,000
4. Social Welfare	631,300	150,300	19,500	81,200	882,300
5. Town and Country Planning	100,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	600,000
6. Water Resources Development	717,500	878,500	660,500	448,900	2,705,400
TOTAL	4,731,795 +30t	2,919,900 +10t	1,777,600 +10t	1,260,200 +10t	15,242,265

TABLE (18)
EDUCATION SUMMARY : 1970/74

	1970/71	1970/74
	£	£
Primary Education	1,547,250	294,350
Secondary Education	1,682,780	870,760
Teachers Education	1,646,115	771,255
Technical Education	921,000	256,310
Other Community Development, Libraries, Vehicles	330,420	128,620
Polytechnic/University Subvention	500,000	744,000
Higher Educatinal/N.E.C.A.S.	500,000	500,000
TOTAL	7,127,565	2,321,295

TABLE (19)
EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 1970/74

Head 974	*E.T.C.*	1970/71	1970/74
	£	£	£
(*i*) 1101. Capital Grants Primary Education	1,547,250	294,350	1,547,250
Head 973			
(*ii*) 2101. IDA Government Secondary School Buildings	778,970	389,485	778,970
2102. Government Secondary School Buildings	364,350	252,920	364,350
2103. Covernment Secondary Staff Housing	240,610	150,000	240,610
Head 975			
2201. IDA Grants to Voluntary Agency Secondary Schools	126,590	33,675	126,950
2202. Capital Grants Voluntary Agency Secondary Schools	132,260	34,680	132,260
Head 975			
2109. Government Secondary School Furniture Equipment	40,000	10,000	40,000
	1,682,780	870,760	1,682,780

Head 973			
(*iii*) 3101. AID Government Teachers, College Building ...	555,055	555,055	555,055
3102. Government Teachers' College Buildings ...	615,780	135,960	615,780
3103. Government Teachers' College Staff House ...	218,590	36,000	218,590
Head 974			
3201. IDA Capital Grants to Voluntary Agency Teachers College	40	10t	10t
3202. Capital Grants to Voluntary Agency Teachers' College Buildings	177,835	25,330	177,835
5202. Capital Grants to Local Authorities Arabic Teachers' College Maiduguri Buildings ...	48,815	11,400	48,815

EDUCATION *Continued*

Head 975	*E.T.C.*	1971/72	1970/74
	£	£	£
3109. Government Teachers' College Furniture and Equipment	30,000	7,500	30,000
	646,115	771,255	1646,115
(IV) Head 973			
4101. IDA Technical Training School, Maiduguri Buildings	576,400	71,525	576,400
4201. IDA Government Craft School Mubi Buildings ...	137,700	41,765	137,700
4202. IDA Government Craft School Extensions ...	102,500	102,500	102,500
4203. Government Craft School Buildings	40,500	34,380	40,500
4204. Government Craft School Staff Housing	13,350	4,500	13,350
4102. Technical Training School Buildings	31,350	10*t*	10*t*
4103. Technical Training School Staff Buildings	12,600	10*t*	10t
Head 975			
4109. Government Technical and Craft Schools: Furniture and Equipment	6,450	1,620	6,450
	921,000	256,310	921,000
(V) Others			
Head 973			
7102. Water Works	18,000	12,570	18,000
7201. Land Compensation ...	6,000	5,470	6,000
7302. Electricity and Water Supplies	7,890	6,000	7,890
6101. Community Development Training Institute Buildings	36,100	20,000	36,100
6102. Community Development Staff Housing	26,000	10,000	26,000
6103. Model Village School ...	20,000	3,500	20,000
6104. Rural Development Centres	29,000	—	29,000
8102. Libraries	40,000	25,000	40,000
Head 75			
5201. Capital Grants Islamic Education	51,200	12,800	51,200
6201. Assistance to Communit Development Projects ...	64,980	15,030	64,980
Head Dev			
9103. Additional Motor Vehicles Community Development	4,500	4,500	4,500
9102. Additional Motor Vehicles Educations...	7,500	7,500	7,500
9101. Motor Vehicles Replacements	19,250	5,250	9,1250
Total ... £	33,0420	128,620	330,420

TABLE (20)

(*b*) HEALTH

Project	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
Heads 991 *and* 992	£	£	£	£	£
1101. Air Conditioning Units for Operating Theatre	2,500	2,000	1,000	2,000	7,500
1102. Additional/Replacement of Elecrticity Generating Plant	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
2101. Gombe General Extenxion Hospital ...	30,000	20,000	20,000	—	70,000
2102. Maiduguri General Hospital Improvement	25,000	225,000	50,000	—	300,000
2103. General Hospital Yola Improvement...	2,000	100,000	80,000	29,000	211,000
2104. Improvement/Extension of Bauchi ...	10*t*	100,000	100,000	10,000	210,000
2105. Improvement/Extension of Other Hospitals	10*t*	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
2106. Improvement/Extension of General Hospital Mubi	50,000	25,000	25,000	—	100,000
2107. Minor Hospital Improvement	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
2108. Nurses Hostels	20,000	80,000	—	—	100,000
3101. Nutrition and Epidemiological Unit and Health Education Unit	5,000	—	—	—	5,000
4101. Dental Centre at Maiduguri and Yola Minor Improvement	500	—	—	—	500
4102. Erection of Dental Centres Bauchi and Mubi	—	45,000	45,000	—	90,000
4103. Eye Clinics Maiduguri, Yola, Bauchi, and Mubi	—	100,000	100,000	50,000	250,000
5101. Grants for Voluntary Agency Hospital Extension	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	9,000
5102. Grants for Voluntary Agency and Local Authorities Agencies Erection of Dispensaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	95,000
5103. Take Over of Voluntary Agency Hospitals	50,000	50,000	—	—	100,000
6101. Erection/Purchase of Senior and Junior Hospitals staff Quarters	50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	150,000
7101. Erection of State Medical Stores at Gombe and Sub-stores at Maiduguri ...	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
7102. Construction of Rural Health Offices...	10,000	240,000	100,000	100,000	540,000
7103. Erection of Medical Area Health Offices	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	100,000
8101. Additional Motor Vehicles	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000
5104. New General Hospital in Maiduguri ...	10,000	300,000	100,000	90,000	500,000
9101. Replacement of Motor Vehicles ...	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
TOTAL ... ... £	378,000	1,499,000	798,000	458,000	3,133,000

TABLE (21)

(c) MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

Head 979	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
	£	£	£	£	£
2101. Extension to Catering Rest House ...	35,500	30,000	30,000	20,500	116,000
2102. Replacement of Furniture in Catering Rest House	2,500	2,500	—	—	5,000
2108. New Catering Rest House	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	80,000
2103. Extension to Staff Quarters in Catering Rest House	44,000	71,000	71,000	71,000	257,000
Head 992					
Head 996					
5101. Fire Fighting Services	52,000	20,000	—	—	72,000
1107. Development of Internal Communication	10t	—	—	—	120,000
3101. Printing Press: Compensation to Bornu Local Authority	10t	—	—	—	10t
3102. Printing Press: Building and Equipment	40,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	70,500
4101. Photography: Basic Equipment	5,000	20,000	2,000	1,000	10,000
4102. Photography: Extension to Dark Room	8,000	500	10,000	8,000	26,500
8101. Replacement of Motor Vehicles ...	8,200	11,600	6,600	1,600	28,000
9101. Additional Motor Vehicles	8,000	2,000	—	—	10,000
TOTAL ... ... £	223,700	192,100	149,600	122,100	794,000

TABLE (22)

(d) SOCIAL WELFARE

Project Title	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	Total
			Phasing of Expenditure		
	£	£	£	£	£
6102. Erection/Purchase of Senior Service Quarters	400,000	100,000	—	50,000	550,000
6103. Erection/Purchase of Junior Service Quarters	30,000	30,000	—	20,000	80,000
6104. Provincial Headquarters Social Welfare Offices	4,800	4,800	—	—	9,600
6106. Remand Homes at Mubi and Potiskum	4,000	—	4,000	—	8,000
6107. Take-over to Improvemnt of Blind Farm Centre at Maiduguri	3,000	—	—	—	3,000
6108. Blind Workshop of Maiduguri, Yola, ... Bauchi, Gombe, Bama Improvement ...	—	1,000	2,500	—	3,500
7104. Rehabilitation Centre at Numan and Minchika	10t	—	—	—	10t
7105. Youth Centres at Maiduguri ...	—	—	—	7,200	7,200
8103. Vehicles for Sports Council Purchase and Replacement	10,000	8,000	—	—	18,000
8102. Vehicles for Social Welfare Division ...	4,000	—	—	4,000	8,000
9102. State Sports Stadium at Maiduguri ...	2,000	148,000	—	—	150,000
9103. Provincial Stadia: Bauchi, Yola, Mubi Grants	15,000	15,000	15,000	—	45,000
TOTAL ... ... £	472,800	306,800	21,500	81,200	882,300

TABLE (23)

SUMMARY

(e) TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Project Tittle	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
Survey of Towns	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	350,000
	—	—	—	—	—
Housing Scheme for lower medium income groups	50,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	250,000
TOTAL ... ... £ 600,000	100,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	600,000

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Small Industries Credit Scheme: £100,000.

TABLE (24)

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT 1970/74

(*f*) ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

Project No.	*Details of Project*	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1970/74
		£	£	£	£	£
1101.	Preliminary Investigation and Survey for Water Supplies	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
1102.	Hydrological Investigation ...	500	500	500	500	2,000
2101.	Well-Sinking and Drilling Adamawa	30,000	39,000	39,000	36,800	144,000
2102.	Well-Sinking and Drilling Bauchi	33,000	42,000	42,000	40,000	157,600
2103.	Well-Sinking and Drilling Bornu	61,500	79,000	79,000	76,000	296,000
2104.	Well-Sinking and Drilling Sardauna	23,500	30,000	30,000	29,900	113,000
5101.	Flood Relief Measures	8,000	—	—	—	8,000
3101.	Minor Extension: to Existing Water Supply	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	14,000
3102. -7	Major Extension: Urban Water Supplies	25,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	115,000
9104.	Water Works Equipment Minor	5,000	7,000	7,000	1,000	20,000
9102.	Plant and Vehicle Urban Water Supplies	4,000	6,000	6,000	2,000	18,000
2105.	Production Drilling	12,000	16,000	8,000	4,000	40,000
2106.	Equipment Well-Sinking and Drilling	20,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	90,000
9103.	Urban Plan and Vehicle Rural Water Supply	7,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	22,000
9101.	Urban Water Supplies Fixed Plan Replacement ...	20,000	30,000	30,000	10,000	90,000
4101.	Bauchi Water Supplies Dam	200,000	300,000	200,000	—	700,000
—	Construction Distribution in this Plan Period	—	—	—	—	—
5102.	Potiskum Water Supply ...	30,000	30,000	20,000	—	85,000
5103.	Damaturu Water Supply ...	30,000	30,000	—	—	60,000
5104.	Misau Water Supply	30,000	20,000	—	—	50,000
5105.	Kumo Water Supply	30,000	25,000	—	—	55,000
5106.	Ganye Water Supply	25,000	30,000	—	—	55,000
5104.	Gembu Water Supply	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
5108.	Mayo Belwa Water Supply ...	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
5107.	Hong Water Supply	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
—	Rural Water Supply	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	500,000
		717,500	878,500	660,500	448,900	2,705,400

APPENDIX (B)

TABLE (*i*)

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (1970-74)
(Alternative Classification)

	£
Development Sector:	
Road Development	10,970,500
Agriculture	3,267.775
Fishery	49,000
Forestry	750,000
Veterinary (Livestock)	1,474,020
Co-operatives	862,225
Economic Planning, Trade and Industry	4,031,000
Commerce and Finance	100,000
	21,504,520
Social Sector:	
Education and Community Development	7,127,565
Water Resources	2,705,400
Public Health	3,133,000
Social Welfare	882,300
Electricity Development	800,000
Town and Country Planning	600,000
	15,248,265
Administrative Sector:	
Secretary to the Military Government's Office	1,344,850
Judiciary	451,000
Information Services	794,000
Mechanical and Electrical Projects	715,650
Establishment Project	85,000
Finance	141,500
GRAND TOTAL	40,284,785
Assumed Underspending (Approximately, 12%	4,500,000
Net Size	35,784,785

TABLE (*ii*)

Area Population and Denisty of Population in North-Eastern State 1963 Census

Provincials and Divisional	*Area Square Miles*	*Population- in thousand* 1963	*Density Per Square Miles*
ADAMAWA	**20.821**	**1.585.3**	**76**
Adamawa	7,593	703.4	93
Muri	11,014	599.3	55
Numan	2,214	282.7	128
BAUCHI	**26.120**	**2.476.3**	**95**
Bauchi	1,462	895.4	62
Gombe	6,481	841.2	130
Katagum	5,123	739.7	144
BORNU	**45.733**	**2.923.1**	**64**
Bedde	2,000	94.3	47
Biu	3,920	270.8	69
Bornu	32,995	1,971.8	60
Dikwa	5,149	295.3	57
Potiskum	1,669	221.3	133
SARDAUNA	**(12.351)**	**808.7**	**(65)**
Southern	(3,500)	185.1	(53)
Gashaka Mambilla	(6,600)	142.4	(22)
Northern	(2,600)	550.7	(21)
	105,025	7,793,7	74

Figure in bracket are approximated.
Source: Northern Nigeria Statistics Year-book 1966.

TABLE (*iii*)

Distribution of Piped-Borne Water and Electricity Supply in North-Eastern State As At 31st March, 1968.

Province *(Population)*	*Division*	*No. of Piped-Borne Water Supply*	*Electricity Supply*
ADAMAWA:	—	4	1
(1.6)	Adamawa	2	1
	Muri	1	—
	Numan	1	—
BAUCHI:	—	4	2
(2.5)	Bauchi	1	1
	Gombe	2	1
	Katagum	1	—
BORNU:	—	5	2
(2.9)	Bedde	2	1
	Biu	1	—
	Bornu	1	1
	Dikwa	1	—
	Potiskum	—	—
SARDAUNA:	—	1	—
(0.8)	Southern	—	—
	Gashaka/Mambilla	—	—
	Northern	1	—

Note:—Population figures in bracket. Recurrent Estimates 1968-69.
Sources:—Northern Nigeria Statistics Year Book.

TABLE (*iv*)

Road Mileage of Bitumen and All Season in North-Eastern State, Provinces As At 31st ,March, 1964

Province	*Bitumen*	*Gravel and Earth All Season*
TOTAL	**555**	**1,442**
Adamawa	12	**524**
Bauchi	280	**336**
Bornu	261	**347**
Sardauna	2	**235**

Sources:—Northern Nigeria Statistical Year Book 1966.

TABLE (V)
PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS TO BE ESTABLISHED 1970/74

Industry	*Capital Cost £' Million*	*Numbers of Employers*	*Location*	*Raw Material and Sources*	*Annual Put Out*	*Market*
Cement Industry	3.00	300	Ashaka ::	Limestone (Reserves: 35Million tons	100,000 tons	Local and neighbouring countries
Gombe Textile Industry	4.25	2,400	Gombe	Cotton Lint From Local Ginneries.	25 Million Square Yards 650,000 Blankets	Local and neighbouring Countries
Maiduguri Textile Industry	1.35	650	Maiduguri	Cotton Lint from Biu/ Gombe Area	5 Million Square Yards	—
Oilseeds Processing: Cotton Seed ...	.60	180	Gombe	Cotton-seed (35,000 tons from Local Ginneries	16,500 Tons Meal 5,500 Tons Oil 3,200 Tons Linters	do do
Groundnuts Oil Crushing Industry	.50	140	Nguru	Groundnuts (50,000 tons	27,000 tons Cake 22,000 Tons Oil	Export and Local
Tannery Meat Products	.20	7 150	Maiduguri	Cattle Hides	200,000 lb. leather	Local
Tomato Products	.80	80	Gombe	Tomato (100 tons per day	7,000 tons puser	Local
Hotel (75 Beds).	.28	80	Maiduguri	—	—	—

Others:
Lake Chad Fish Processing Industry.
Mambilla Dairy Industry.
Sugar Plantation and Factory Complex (Numan).
*NB. *See* page 11-12 for notes on industrial development.

TABLE (*VI*)

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN STATE OF NIGERIA

No.	*Hospital*	*Beds*	*No. of Doctors*	*Location*	*Remarks*
1.	General Hospital Azare	95	1	Bauchi Province	
2.	General Hospital, Bauchi	180	2	Bauchi Province	Includes I.D.H. and Senior Service Ward
3.	General Hospital Gombe	60	1	Bauchi Province	Expected to have one more Ward Maternity 30 Beds shortly
4.	General Hospital, Maiduguri	180	8	Bornu Province	Provides Constultants Services for an Ophthalmic Clinic with Medical Officer Ophthalmology.
5.	General Hospital, Nguru	62	1	Bornu Province	
6.	General Hospital, Potiskum	72	1	Bornu Province	Opened in March, 1969 New well Equiped Hospital
7.	General Hospital, Mubi	54	1	Sardauna Province	
8.	General Hospital, Bama	60	1	Sardauna Province	
9.	General Hospital, Ganye	60	1	Sardauna Province	
10.	General Hospital, Yola	112	1	Adamawa Province	
11.	General Hospital, Jalingo	72	1	Adamawa Province	
12.	General Hospital, Geidam	72	*Nil*	Bornu Province	New Hospital under Construction Nearing Completion
13.	Nursing Home Maiduguri	18	Covered by General Hospital Maiduguri	Bornu Province	For Senior Government Officials and Private Paying Patients.
14.	Maternity Hospital Sugu	12	Covered by General Hospital Ganye	Sardauna Province	Seven Miles from Ganye
	TOTAL	1,109	19		

(*B*) MISSION HOSPITALS

1.	General Hospital, Garkida	80	1	Adamawa Province (Via Biu)	C.B.M. Kulp Memorial
2.	Geneal Hospital, Bambur	110	2	Adamawa Province (Via Lau)	S.U.M. Guiter Memorial
3.	General Hospital, Numan	112	3	Adamawa	S.U.M. Christian
4.	General Hospital, Lassa	64	1	Adamawa Province (Via Mubi)	C.B.M. Bashor
5.	General Hospital, Kaltungo	66	1	Bauchi Province Via Gombe	S.I.M.
6.	General Hospital, Ngoshie	24	1	Sardauna Province (Via Bama	B.M.S. Mission
7.	General Hospital, Gwoza	76	1	Sardauna Province Via Bama	S.U.M. Christian
	TOTAL	532	10		

(*C*) LEPROSY HOSPITALS

1.	Adamawa Provincial Leprosarium	86	1	Adamawa Province Garkida	C.B.M.
2.	Bornu Provincial Leprosarium	37	1	Bornu Province Molai	S.U.M.
3.	Bauchi Provincial Leprosarium	32	Doctor Visits from Jos	Bauchi Province Bauchi	S.I.M.

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTUTITIONS BY PROVINCES, 1964

Provinces		ALL INSTITUTIONS				
	Population (a)	*Hospitals*	*Combined Dispensaries and Maternity Homes*	*Dispensaries*	*Maternity Homes*	*Leprosy Settlement*
Adamawa	(1.6)	6	8	47	—	1
Bauchi	(2.6)	4	4	80	5	1
Bornu	(2.8)	4	3	55	1	1
Sardauna	(0.8)	3	2	28	—	—
TOTAL	(7.8)	17	17	210	6	3

Note.—(*a*) Population figures in bracket.

Source.—Northern Nigeria Statistical Year Book 1966.